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BUDDHA AND THE TEMPTRESS

The story of Buddha meditating under the Bo tree in Gaya and evil forces assailing him in the role of temptresses forms the motif of this beautiful engraving in sandalwood, where an Indian Master Craftsman vividly captures the serenity of Buddha's 'Otherworldness' in lively contrast to the glamour of this world.

DULEEPSINHJI ON BRADMAN

(See Page-7)

Monarchies Quit

★

BY PAUL SCHNEE

IT is not a new discovery at all to note that in our "Century of Speed" political upheavals follow one another without much of an interval and that the map of Europe has been changed more frequently than the length of the Ladies' skirts. But it is still surprising to have a close look on recent History.

Think of a "Man in his Best Years", not yet fifty, who started life in an Europe full of Empires and Kingdoms. He may be really astonished to learn now that, in Europe alone, between 1910 and 1947, in 37 years, exactly one dozen of monarchs have lost their thrones

It started in Portugal.

It is recent history but who can yet recall—even if he or she is now older than middle aged—WHO in the Europe of the XX Century was the first king who had to go? He was Manuel II of Portugal where conditions were not too quiet since King Carlos and his crown-prince were murdered in 1908. For two years Manuel sat on the throne, but then he was overthrown and went to live in Twickenham. He married in 1913 Princess Augustine Victoria von Hohenzollern but he preferred the company of Gaby Deslays, a famous and pretty music-hall star whose name was said to be Hedwig Navratil or something similar. That meant that the charming lady did not hail from Paris or even Limoges but from Czech stock. Manuel died in 1932 and Gaby too is dead, the question of her extraction, for years a point of lively controversy, is now, of no importance at all and M. Salazar, the boss at Lisbon, has surely other worries.

China followed

●

The next republic did not originate in Europe but in Asia and is therefore not included in the mentioned dozen. In China the dynasty of the Manchus was reigning and on the turn of the century the revolt of the "Boxers" against the "Foreign Devils" was big news. Kyang Su was king, but only in name while his mother, the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi was the real ruler. She seems to have been the woman behind the screen also in the "Boxer" affair but after the intervention of the Great Powers the king got a little more influence. He died in 1910, one year before the revolution which caught the infant Pu Yyi on the throne Sun Yat Sen, the principal maker of the republic became the first president and we know what followed after his death in 1925. Civil War, Japanese invasions and now again Civil War. Pu Yyi later became ruler of Jap-sponsored Manchukuo but in 1945 he too had to join the club of the deposed monarchs. Anyhow, he is a record holder, being now a double ex-monarch.

After the Portugal incident, Europe was quiet for a while. In 1912 a new kingdom was created, the German Prince von Wied being installed as the king of Albania but soon there

(Continued on page 6)

Dr. A. E. Morgan, former Chairman of the Tennesse Valley Authority, now in India, was presented the "Jay Kisan Mookerjee" Gold Medal by the Indian Association for the Cultivation of the Sciences.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

IS SUE A GOOD FRIEND OF YOURS, MOPSY ?
THE BEST! SHE TELLS EVERYTHING BAD SHE HEARS ABOUT ME JUST TO BE ABLE TO SAY SHE DOESN'T BELIEVE A WORD OF IT!
GLADYS PARKER
2-29

WEEK-END FUN

My granddad was a stern man. He'd have had a lot to say if he had caught a descendant of his making a shorthand mistake.

I. J. Pitman, M.P. for Bath, grandson of the Inventor of Pitman's shorthand, to an Australian reporter, quoted in the News Chronicle, London.

★

Journalists and politicians will never get on really well together.

Brendan Bracken, M.P.

★

An 80-year-old man came to his doctor for a blood test and medical examination before getting married. The doctor checked him and then asked, "You mean at your age you really want to get married?"

The old man replied, "Well, I don't exactly want to, but I've got to."

THE KEYSTONE BUTLER

★

A man who was called "colonel" although he had never served in the army was being heckled by a lawyer who wanted to know how the colonel came by his title.

"Well, you see," explained the colonel, "that title in front of my name is like 'Honorable' in front of yours; it doesn't mean a thing."

NCR FACTORY NEWS.

★

Three men were discussing beauty and women.

"I think the most fascinating thing about a woman is her lips," said one.

"I don't agree," said the second. "I think it's her hair."

"Not at all," said the third. "It's her eyes."

A fourth man had joined the crowd and they asked him what he thought. "I think the same as you fellows," he said, "but I don't lie about it."

TRUMBULL CHEER.

★

A Scotsman entered a saddlery shop and asked for a single spur.

"Why only one?" asked the salesman.

"Well," replied Sandy, "If I can get one side of the horse to go, the other side will have to go with it."

WASTKOEGG

★

"Hey, what are you doing?" yelled the foreman.

"I'm just sharpening a pencil," answered the bricklayer.

"Well, don't let anybody see you. That's a carpenter's job, you know."

WORKMEN OF THE WORLD.

★

A lawyer named Strange lay dying, a friend asked him what he would like inscribed on his tombstone.

"Just put 'Here Lies an Honest Lawyer'," he said.

"But," said the friend, "that doesn't tell who it is."

"Oh, yes," replied the lawyer, "many a passer-by will say: 'That's Strange'."

FARMER'S WEEKLY.

★

A car manufacturer once bragged that he could put a car together in 10 minutes. The next day he got a phone call asking if it were true. "Of course", he replied. "Why?"

"Nothing much," said the voice on the phone, "but I think I have that car."

FARMERS FEDERATION NEWS.

★

Henry Blank, producer of "The Fountainhead", tells this story: A young divinity student confessed he had slipped back into careless speech. "It was like this, Father," he said, "The ball had been passed to me—a long pass—and I caught it and got it tight under my arm. There were only two men between me and a winning goal. Interference took care of one of them and I dodged the other. I was within two yards of the line and I looked down and the ball wasn't under my arm. It just wasn't there, Father! And I couldn't help saying, "Where in hell is that ball!" "Well, where in hell was it?" cried the Father impatiently.

LEONARD LYONS, POST HOME NEWS.

An Englishman and an American were talking in a bar. They were discussing the British habit of always winning the last battle, and the American said: "Say, what will happen when you don't win the last battle?"

The Englishman looked at him uncomprehendingly for a bit and scratched his head. Then he said brightly: "Well, but it wouldn't be the last battle then, would it?"

Science V. Nature

★

BY V. PUTTAMADAPPA

THE war between Science and Nature which began as early as the Renaissance has not stopped as yet, nor does it seem to stop in the near future. No Peace Committee has been formed so far to effect a reconciliation between these two rival forces.

Science is the supreme power today holding in its grip the very existence of the world. Day after day, if not hour after hour, its strength is becoming stronger and stronger. Backed by the best geniuses of the world science is likely to triumph over nature in the long run. But that's too far off. In spite of its increasing weakness nature is parrying the attack of the enemy with such valour and high spirits that at times science seems to lose its ground and turn tails. With such oscillating results the two have been fighting each other for centuries.

●

It's not the cry of us today that nature is overlooked and science preferred instead. It may be an advantageous preference though. But man is the creation of Nature, and he cannot live without it. To destroy nature is to destroy life as well. As early as the 17th century Tennyson, and later on Wordsworth, Ruskin, Mathew Arnold and Hardy—all of them—had a mystic conception of nature. To Tennyson nature was Power latent, to Wordsworth nature was the teacher, to Ruskin nature was the comforter; to Arnold nature was the very life of man; and to Hardy nature was the destiny of human beings, the very law of life. Ruskin in his "Sesame and Lilies" regrets that men, nowadays, are overlooking nature. Life in its onward march is gathering more and more power—power to create, to destroy. But like a rolling stone it is gathering no human safety.

In this Age of Science human safety is always in danger. I'm reminded of Rosseau who said long ago that life was always in danger in the "State of Nature." And today, we've to oppose the theory of Rousseau as Hobbes did but with a slight change. It's not in the state of nature, but it is in the state of science that life is always in danger.

Nature is, today, fighting against odds. Yes, we know it. How many of us turn to nature for consolation? How many of us know that nature has in its volcanoes thousands of atom bombs? We've heard of heavy rains washing away huge cities, earthquakes demolishing vast towns, and that wonderful cosmic ray, which has the mighty power to make the whole world vanish in no time. We also know that nature can soothe, sing, and philosophize. Nature is a potential power, ever alert and on guard.

And how are we, the science-mad people treating nature—nature the all powerful, the all pervasive? We've built cities out of forests. We have generated electricity out of water. Smoke clouds the rising sun; the air is yoked to carry messages, and nature, today, stands bowing low before the modern man. People are singing the lines—

"Ring out the old,
Ring in the new".

We have no time today to see a rainbow, a full blown flower, a green field. There have been many "Ulysses" among us but very few "Lotus-Eaters." We have time to see

(Continued on Page 23)

Mr. Srinivasan, new Station Director of All-India Radio, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

"KATHAKALI" GOES TO BRITAIN

Miming, As Medium Of Education

★

By JOAN LITTLEFIELD

A junior school headmaster in Britain has successfully carried out an experiment which may prove of interest to educationists in other countries also. Instead of concentrating on the fundamental subjects of a conventional curriculum emphasis is given to the arts as a basis of education.

IN the dark days of 1940, Mr. A. L. Stone was appointed headmaster of Steward Street Junior School in Birmingham. Some 240 children, aged from seven to 11, attended the school. They came mostly from poor homes in bombed sites; the nearest open space where they could play was half-a-mile away, and the School was surrounded on three sides by factories.

Mr. Stone made up his mind to change this state of things. The basic subjects of a normal school curriculum, he decided, should become a secondary consideration—because he believed that if he could get the concentration from each child that arises from creative art, the ground would be well prepared for these essential subjects. Meantime, the arts must become the basis of education if each child were to develop freely, for "it is in the creation of beauty that the true development of the individual emerges."

The full story of Mr. Stone's experiment is told in the British Ministry of Education booklet called Story of a School.

Miming History

Mr. Stone's first approach was through movement and mime. Each class was given a certain period of history to study, and the teachers suggested incidents within those periods which could be mimed.

At first the children's movements lacked spontaneity. Physical training did not supply the necessary freedom and dance movements were too laborious. So Mr. Stone trusted to the natural movements of walking, running, skipping, hopping and jumping. He stressed relaxation and full bodily extension by teaching the children to move like rag dolls or wooden soldiers, to stretch up to the sun, and to sink into the ground. It was difficult to free each child from her own inhibitions, particularly when moving to music, but eventually the children began to express their individual ideas.

Movement First

"All the arts have a common beginning", says Mr. Stone. "That common beginning is movement....movement for movement's sake."

It was through their mimes that the children demonstrated their power of identifying themselves with an imaginary world. Mr. Stone reports that in a mime of incidents in the life of Christ, the figure of the Saviour was always imagined; yet as this imaginary figure moved about the hall, the children cleared a space for it, sometimes talking to it with an air of real sincerity.

It was found when selecting background music for these mimes that only the best was satisfactory. Costumes used were only a few cloaks and tunics; but the children were encouraged to dress themselves, and the costumes became part of the characters they were playing.

Writing Plays

After a time it became plain that words were needed. At first the children were encouraged to express their thoughts at moments of crisis—more or less in a series of short monologues. Soon these began to flow together, and a disjointed conversation arose. Then the older children were asked to write down what they thought as they mimed. The teachers put these writings together to form a play, altering the rough script as little as possible. The children were encouraged to rehearse and eventually act their plays, inviting teachers or other children to the performance.

The next step was to tell the children that they would find dialogue for the mimes they took from literature in the books themselves. This caused an immediate run on the local libraries for the books concerned, ranging from the Bible to 'Peter Pan."

Creation Of Pattern

In art, Mr. Stone encouraged the creation of pattern. Starting with a known motif—a letter or a figure—the children progressed to the making of repetitive "haphazard patterns" in which they tried to see a known shape, almost like seeing pictures in the fire. When they saw a shape they recognized, they added to it so that it became more obvious.

The children made patterns on subjects: a dog pattern, for instance, or a ship pattern. Pictorial art was left to the child's imagination. The value of training in pattern was soon apparent in this pictorial work. Costumes were decorated, and backgrounds filled with colour and pattern. Pictures were greatly influenced by the mimes. The children encouraged to mix their own colours, to use all kinds of paints—poster colours, distempers and inks—and to work with big brushes, small brushes, charcoal, chalks, pastels and broad nibs. The drawings had more life and vitality than compositions in writing.

Tales From Pictures

The seven-year-olds drew a picture for their composition, then named all the objects in it which they could spell. At the next stage, descriptive words were added to the naming of the objects. Then the children wrote sentences describing what was happening in the picture. When they could not spell a word, they drew it.

From art composition, they turned to lettering. They used coloured inks, and were allowed to decorate. The results, according to Mr. Stone, were frequently in the style of the decorative lettering of the Luttrell Psalter.

More time and thought were given to the development of music than to any other subject in the curriculum, but this medium failed to bring out those educational qualities which were developed in dance, art and drama. The only spark of real creative work came when teachers and children composed their own rhymes and tunes for their dramatic work.

Mr. Stone considers that his experiments were not revolutionary. His approach was based on two elementary facts, reiterated by educationists throughout the ages. He and his staff tried to give the children opportunities to move and express themselves, since expression in the arts gives not only a natural approach to academic subjects, but also a more confident basis for tackling the difficulties of social relationships.

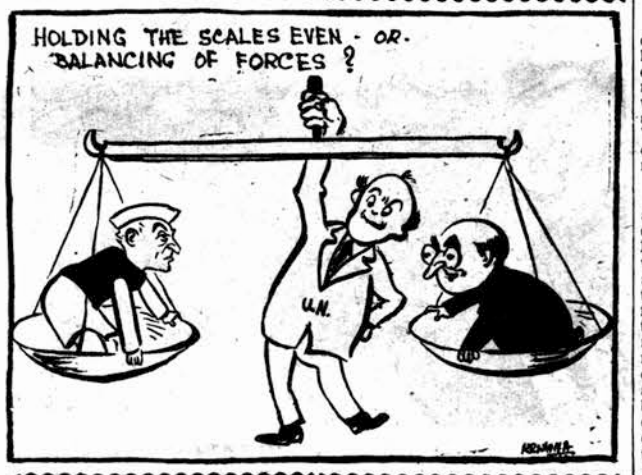
"TRAIL BLAZED BY PARSIS"

In last week's article written by A. K. entitled "Trail blazed by Parsis', the year of the battle of Nahavand is wrongly given as 339 by the printer's devil. The correct date should be 639.

STRATO-DOME CAR

The new "Columbian", a two-deck strato-dome train built for passenger travel, is now in operation on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in America. Trains of this type, running between Washington, D.C. and Chicago, consist of eight cars and a two-unit Diesel-electric locomotive.

Passengers in the strato-dome car, as shown in the photo, have an excellent observation post from which to view the country-side between Washington and Chicago, a distance of 840 miles by railroad. Each of the strato-dome sections has 24 comfortable seats for the use of all passengers. On the front panel of the observation compartments are a speedometer, an altimeter, a barometer and a chronometer.—USIS Photo.



At the Stewart Street Junior School, Birmingham, England the children are seen miming incidents from history and thus identifying themselves with an imaginary world.

PATTER

VALUE FOR MONEY

By Asude

HOW are you reading this paper? Did you pay for it, or are you reading it in your bus over the left shoulder of your neighbour who paid for it? Quite a lot of folks collect all their "knowledge" from newspapers that way, you know. Nothing to pay and yet getting more and more knowledgeable every trip. I have had several sharp attacks of cold myself from the draughts on my neck.

If you are that sort, go away. This is not for you. This is meant for people who pay money for their paper. I wish to show how they could get good value for it. I learnt it this morning,—of all places, at the Connaught Place Railway Booking office. I shall be spilling the whole dope in a minute,—my minute,—but before that, let me tell you about that uncle of mine. If he had lived today, I think, our modern Food Ministers would have loved him. He did not believe in 'waste'.

On the first Sunday of every month, you would find the following ritual in progress on the back verandah of the bungalow in which this uncle of mine lived. Old bottles large and small, phials, vials, pots, and containers of every description,—spread all over the verandah and growing in bulk every minute. At one end of the lot my uncle would be squatting, and at the other end, an old-bottle buyer.

And you would find my aunt flitting about from room to room, collecting the glassware and adding to the pile. She never missed a single old phial.

She couldn't. For the uncle was sitting with the cash memos of all the bottles of medicine and pots of ointment supplied in the course of the month for the family in his hand, and ticking off the items. In an item was missed, my aunt would have to explain why. Usually, the explanation was that there was plenty in the left-overs which might be used in the future.

But bottles in which no more than a tablespoonful or two remained must be thrown into the pile.

You see nothing remarkable in all that. Probably, you go through the routine yourself, if not with my uncle's meticulousness. Yes, but what do you do with the "tablespoonful or two" which remain in the bottles? A silly thing to ask, isn't it? Silly yourself. You don't bother to think of that tablespoonful or two, do you?

You give it away with the bottles. My uncle didn't. For, that would be 'Waste'. My uncle did not believe in 'waste.'

He followed the simplest and the quickest way to use up the tablespoonful or two before handing the bottles to the buyers. He poured the stuff down his throat. That is his own throat, not the buyer's. It didn't matter what the stuff was, down it went the uncle's gullet. Cascara, quinine, hypophosphite of lime, aqua ptyychotis, or liquid paraffin,—it made no difference.

In the beginning, my aunt made a mild protest or two. Why and how should he be taking Cascara, which loosened stiff bowels? What was the sense in swallowing quinine mixture when he had no fever? And so on. My uncle's come-back was—"Prevention was better than cure." How did she know that he was not going to have stiff bowels next morning,—or a spot of malaria, if it came to that?

On the other hand, if he gave the stuff away with the bottles, the vendor would pay nothing for it. In other words,—in fact, in one word,—WASTE. And he would not stand for 'waste', —not even for his wife. There could be no waste if he used up the contents before parting with the containers. My aunt had no answer to that.

You, who would be reading this and remembering Ananias every minute —would probably wonder what happened to the man after he had had his gorge of these lethal liquids. I tell you, not a thing. Not a single thing. If anything, my uncle was a far, far fitter man in the afternoon. And I will tell you why.

It was simply a case of neutralisation,—of diamond cut diamond. It is quite true that a man couldn't imbibe a shot of Cascara of a Sunday morning, followed by a dash of quinine and get away with it—even if he were my uncle. I admit that. But the point is that it wasn't just Cascara or quinine.

It worked out like this. If uncle had a shot of the Cascara at the first swallow, probably, he would have a draught of Chlorodyne at the third. The Cascara never got an earthly chance. For, by the time it was getting ready to do its stuff inside uncle, the Chlorodyne would pop into the arena and give battle. A dead hit,—if you see what I mean.

So, my uncle's inmards never turned a hair at the influx of guests every third minute. At the end, it returned to scratch. And my uncle rose a far, far fitter man, as I said before.

And he rose not only a fitter uncle but a fragrant uncle. For, he didn't stop in his anti-waste campaign,—how our Daulatram or Patil would have adored him!—with the liquids. Not a single pot of liniment of throat paint he would part with till he had rubbed or painted himself with the left-over in the pot. His argument was,—if he had his throat painted in advance, he couldn't possibly develop a sore throat next morning, could he?

And so that uncle of mine finished his Sabbath ceremony—all redolent of creosote and paraffin,—not to mention castor oil, having done his little bit towards his noble mission to 'Waste Not'.

And now return we to the Railway Booking Office. I had just gone to book for a journey I would be making to Bombay shortly, and next to me was standing a fine young man bent upon a similar errand. Presently, he gave me the up-and-down and asked me with proper diffidence, who I was? Was I, in short, Asu De?

This was a bit of a shaker for I didn't remember to have met this young man. But I gave my monnaker and admitted the charge. He appeared to be pleased. He said that he reads my articles and had met me at a Magistrate's Court sometime somewhere. That was another shaker, for so far the Law had never got the better of me He explained that I was not in the dock but only acting as one of the lawyers in the case.

But he reads my articles. That was the nub of the whole palaver. I wish to draw the Editor's special attention to that fact. If he still cherishes any notion that he is only working his way up to Heaven by sparing space for me in this paper, he had better get rid of that at once. This man actually reads my articles. So there!

That was what I thought. And all would have been well, and I would have returned to the family a more bearable man than I had left it if I had not blundered into asking the man: "Why did he read my articles? Did he find any good in them at all?" I should have never asked that question.

Naturally, I looked out for a few bouquets. For, this flesh is still weak and could do with a flower or two,—not mention a banana or two. And this man was a handsome man. But did he throw in a bouquet, did he? "Nary a bouquet", to put it in King's English.

He said that he read my articles because he paid for them. That is, he paid for the paper in which the articles appeared. He was not one of those news-thieves who collected all their news over other people's necks. He was the proprietor of the copy which he read,—had paid good money for it,—and he meant to get value for his money. So, he read my articles.

In other words, he did not believe in throwing away good Cascara or honest paraffin. He started with the top left-hand corner of the first page and ended up with the Editor and Printer at the bottom of the last. For, he had paid for the whole paper, or, had he not? He challenged me: "Am I right or am I wrong?"

Of course, he was right. I said so and slunk away. All I could hope for was that in the free-for-all inside his brain he found a Chlorodyne for the Cascara.

"GOT A MATCH?"

Barrow in The Jacksonville Times-Union

No Suicide Mission For B-36

Why U. S. Air Force Wants Long-range Bombers

QUESTIONS and answers about the controversial B-36 show why Air Force wants the big bomber as first line defence.

B-36 is offered as a long-distance traveller, not a speed craft. Other bombers can outrun it in the air. So can fighters.

The big point that Air Force makes is that the bomber can fly to and from Russian targets, non-stop and cut U.S. dependance on overseas bases, says a writer in the "U.S. News and World Report."

Defence of U.S. in the period ahead, is to centre around the big B-36 bomber. This is the weapon, determined upon recently by the Air Force, that will carry the initial offensive to the enemy in the event this country is attacked.

Far-reaching questions are arising that concern the B-36. There is a question whether this bomber, carrying the atom bomb, is expected to win the war alone. A question is raised about the ability of the B-36 to defend itself in trying to reach its targets. Other questions concern its actual range, speed and its invulnerability. A committee of Congress is about to inquire closely into the performance of this major U.S weapon and the reasons for its choice.

What Congress is to be told about the bomber and its performance is this:

Basically, the B-36 is offered as the plane that, in the event of attack, can fly from U.S. or Alaska, deliver a powerful counter-attack on an enemy, and return to this country. Some Air Force officers go so far as to claim that the bomber, carrying atomic bombs, can succeed in knocking out an enemy with initial blows, but this claim is not made by top Air Force planners.

Point by point, answers from official Air Force sources to questions about the B-36 as a strategic weapon are those that follow.

Is there a claim by top officials that the big bomber can win the next war?

No. The Air Force Chief of Staff, Gen Hoyt S. Vandenberg, says: "We do not believe that a strategic air offensive alone will win the next war if it comes".

Then why sacrifice other weapons to center U.S. defences on costly fleets of new bombers?

To provide a means of quick retaliation. General Vandenberg insists that "....strategic bombing will be valuable in achieving the initial advantage necessary for final victory with the least expenditure both in money and man power".

Why can't existing fleets of B-29s and B-50s do this job?

Because of their limited range, chiefly. Present B-29 bombers are in ample supply, but have an effective combat radius of only 2,000 miles. In other words, distance from base to target must not be more than 2,000 miles. So B-29s cannot reach targets in Russia without use of overseas bases—which, the Air Force says, may not be available at the start of another war. Radius of the B-50 is 2,300 miles, not much longer.

Are such overseas air bases available?

Yes. There are B-29 bases already in existence in England, Western Germany, Saudi Arabia, near Tripoli and on Okinawa, all within range of Russian cities. In the event of war, other bases might be set up under terms of the North Atlantic Pact in Italy, France Portugal, Iceland, Norway and elsewhere. But the Air Force argues that all may become vulnerable if Russia, for example, were to overrun Europe in a big land offensive.

Can the B-36, without using overseas bases, deliver the atom bomb to Russia and return to U.S. soil?

Yes. Official claim is that this bomber can travel 10,000 miles with a load weight of the atom bomb. Its combat radius, thus, would be nearly 5,000 miles. From the U.S. air base at Fairbanks, Alaska, an arc, this distance will cover all but the southernmost tip of Russia.

Has that 5,000-mile radius been proved?

Part of the bomber's combat range was held March 12, 1949. At that time, a B-36 carrying a simulated atom bomb left Fort Worth, Tex., and travelled 9,600 miles over the U.S., dropping the "bomb" in the Gulf of Mexico at about the halfway mark. That established a combat radius of at least 4,800 miles.

Must the bomber be refuelled in the air to get that range?

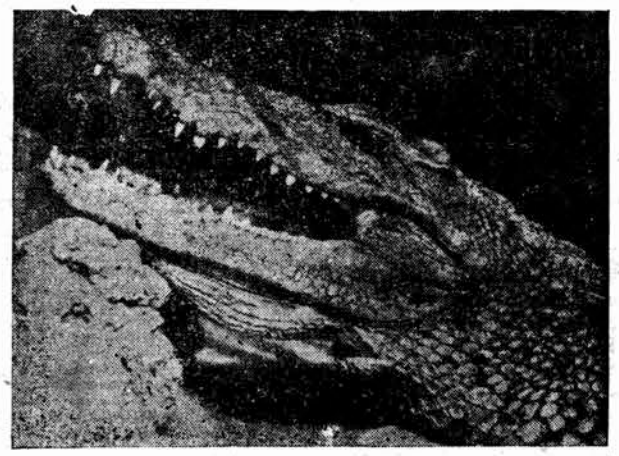
No. Stuart Symington, Secretary of the Air Force, says: "This great intercontinental bomber, without refuelling, and without the use of any overseas base, can leave this continent, perform its strategic-bombing mission, two way —no suicide mission—and return to the base in Alaska, or Labrador, or the United States, from which it took off".

But how fast can the B-36 travel on such a long mission?

Speed of the bomber is officially stated as "more than 350 miles an hour". On the long-distance test in March, however, elapsed time indicated the

(Continued on page 25)

DISARMAMENT WON'T WORK HERE



A closeup of the giant Crocodile showing a fine example of animal armour.

BY
U. C. Chopra

SOME ONE has said that there is a great deal of the conjugation of the verb "to eat" in nature; and that is true. We almost hear some animals saying "We shall eat." At another time, the gorged snake, the mosquito shining red with blood, the albatross so full of fish that it cannot rise from the sea, and the sheep chewing the cud, tell us "We have eaten."

So far as we know, animals never say "We shall be eaten." But there is no getting away from the fact of nutritive chains. What has come to be the routine of nature is that one kind of animal preys upon another, but that a great many feed on plants. For, of course, they cannot all be eating one another. That would be what is called a "vicious circle."

In the course of time many animals have acquired protection against being devoured or even attacked. They are always changing a little from generation to generation and these changes making for greater safety would be fostered until they became strong and useful and became constant characters of the species. One of the simplest form of protection is a suit of armour.

Spiny Mammals

A very effective kind of mammalian armour consists of spines, as we see them in the spiny ant-eater (Echidna), the hedgehog, and the porcupine. These animals are almost invulnerable. When we look at the three animals, we notice that they have plenty of hair as well as spines, and this prepares us for the fact that spines are transformed hairs. Another interesting point is this, that the Spiny Ant-eater is one of the two old-fashioned egg-laying mammals (a Monotreme); that the hedgehog is a member of the order of Insectivores; and that the porcupine is a gnawer or Rodent. They belong to three different orders, not nearly related to one anoher. The transformation of hairs into spines must have occurred at three different stages, along three different lines.

THE HEDGEHOG (Erinaceus europacus) is one of the oldest among the mammals, dating as he does from an early pre-historic period. He is by no means a vegetarian, making his diet from mice, slugs, beetles and insects and hunting them by scent like a diminutive hound. He has small method in his hunting, chasing his prey from point to point with elaborate carelessness, and devouring it piecemeal as he seeks fresh victims. Hedgehogs have not infrequently decimated a rabbit population in the breeding season. He is also very destructive to game birds, eating both eggs and fledglings. The rat avoids him like the plague.

HIS spine protect him from falls as well as from enemies, and he can roll down a respectable declivity without risk. He can even cope with, and sometimes kill a viper. By autumn the hedgehog puts on so much flesh that he is forced to hibernate early, and he subsits on his fat during his winter nap, usually taken in a rabbit warren.

Scales And Scutes

Among reptiles there are many fine examples of armour, for all are scale-covered and below the scales there are sometimes, as on the crocodile's back, plates or platelets of bone, which are called scutes. A scale is a horny product of the outer skin or epidermis; a scute is a bony plate that develops in the under skin or dermis.

THE crocodilians and many lizards are also well-armoured reptiles, but none has such complicated armour as the tortoise. A beautiful and somewhat unsual reptilian armour is seen in the "Gila Monster" or Heloderma, the poisonous Mexican lizard. The armour consists of closely fitting beads of bone, very like the beadwork that used to be the fashion for table mats. It is rather remarkable that an animal equipped with poison-glands should be so thoroughly armoured, but there may be something in the fact that it is not able to move with the agility characteristic of liziards.

ARMATURE OF THE TORTOISE: Was ever animal better protected? It is boxed in above and closed in below; it can draw in its head and tail and limbs. It lives in a castle. The armature of an ordinary tortoise, like the Greek tortoise, is rather intricate. In the first place it is covered all over with thorny scales belonging to the outer skin (or epidermis). If you look carefully at these scales you will see parallel lines, making a rough quadrilateral figure; the lines indicate the gradual additions to the size of the scales as the tortoise grew older and bigger. They are the ripple-marks of growth.

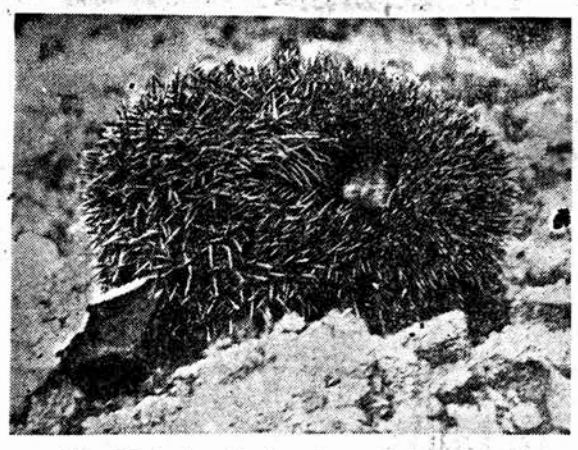
But below the horny scales on the arched back come bony plates, and these are the scutes. It should be carefully examined; for it presents some interesting features.

The bony skin-plates have become beautifully interlocked with the ribs, while down the middle of the shell-roof may be seen the tops of the spines of the vertebrae.

But further, the horny plates have an arrangement of their own; and along their edges the bony shield is deeply scored by grooves, forming a pattern superimposed on that of the bony shell itself.

That this strange shell was developed as a protection against enemies there can be no doubt; for the creature when alarmed, will withdraw both head and limbs within it and defy all comers.

ONLY two kinds of enemies can make anything of a tortoise—a strong carnivore, and an eagle. The strong carnivore, such as a Jaguar, may get its claws in near the armpit on each side, and by sheer force "rive" or burst the carapace open. The eagle's method is neater. It lifts the small tortoise in its talons to a great height in the air and then lets it fall on the rocks below. The carapace is shattered and the muscles of the dead tortoise are exposed.



The Hedgehog in the state of defence

The Pangolin

A relative of the armadillos, lives in West Africa, has very strong scale-armour. Very strong horny scales, overlapping like the tiles on a roof, cover the whole of the animal, and are movable one over another. Even when one knows better, it is difficult to look at this strange and very old-fashioned mammal without saying: What a reptile! And perhaps the scales are a legacy from distant reptilian ancestors, for there can be no doubt that mammals sprang from a stock of extinct reptiles. They belong to the order Edentata, the toothless ones, and are some of the most specialized animals now living. Their food consists entirely of several groups of ants and termites. These toothless, scaly pangolins have a very long sticky tongue, with which they catch ants and termites. They are not suited for arboreal life, but they have been known to climb to a considerable height after insects.

UNFORTUNATELY the pangolins are in great demand for food and they seem especially defenceless against man, even though they are immensely strong and resistant to injury, the three varieties being able to roll into a ball and drop from a considerable height. Their only defence is to roll into a very tight ball, with head in the middle and forefeet clasped tight over the eyes.

Armoured Fishes

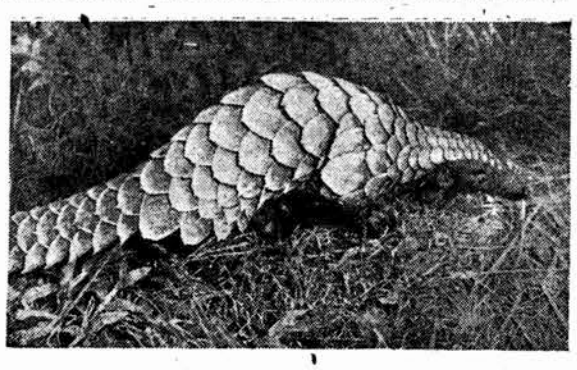
Among fishes there is plenty of armour. A fine example is the Bony Pike, which is covered from snout to tail with beautiful quadrangular plates of bone, all varnished over with a glistening silvery enamel (called ganoin). What a contrast to the ransparent "glass ivory" scales of the herring, which are blown about by the wind around the curing stations! Some of the skates are almost smooth, but the Thornback has hundreds of sharp-pointed scales, particularly strong on the tail, which is sometimes used as a weapon. In these Gristly Fishes, the scales, which are sometimes called "skin-teeth", have an interesting composition. They have a base of bone imbedded in the skin, a core of ivory or dentin, and a sharp tip of enamel—the three hardest tissues in our body, all combined in a Skate's scale!

THE Box-fishes of warm seas are strongly armoured with bony scales, which fuse together at their margins, so as to form a firm enclosure. These fishes live a very leisurely life, and perhaps there may be some deep constitutional connection between sluggish movements and heavy armour. Liminess and laziness go together. In any case the armour is useful.

A Tax On Armour

Another kind of armour is seen in crabs and lobsters, beetles and scorpions, and many other representatives of the great group of Jointed-Footed Animals (or Arthropods). A crab inside its shell is like a young knight with a suit of steel armour; as he grows the armour becomes too small for him, just as our clothes becomes too small for us, and the knight has to get another suit of armour, just as we get a new suit of clothes. So it is with the growing crab or scorpion, or any other Arthropod; it has to throw off its old "shard" every now and then as long as it continues to grow. But, unlike us, it has to make its new suit, and there is a risky time between foisting off the old and making and hadening the new. During the time the crab keeps in hiding—it cannot stand on its legs, nor feed, nor see and it grows rapidly on the strength of internal stores previously accumulated. Moulting is fatiguing and risky; it is the tax that these animals have to pay for their armour

It is therefore of critical importance that there should be something in the way of a protective case, to keep out injurious influences, to baulk small enemies, and to deceive the hungry eyes of others.



A white-bellied pangolin, armoured with very strong horny scales.

ANIMALS, ARMED AND ARMOURED

MUSLIM BUILDERS OF HINDI POETRY

From Amir Khusrow To Modern "Mahakavi"

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By ADAM ADIL

IT is usually thought that Hindi is exclusively the language of the Hindus, as Urdu is that of the Muslims.

But history proves that Hindi is not a pure Hindu product as Urdu is not exclusively the creation of the Muslims.

It cannot be denied that both Hindus and Muslims and others have made joint efforts in evolving what Hindi and Urdu are today.

Much has been talked during the past few years about the contribution of Hindus in the evolution of Urdu. But it is seldom realised that the role of Muslims in the gradual building up of the Hindi language is no less. We are presently concerned with those Muslim poets whose part in the evolution of Hindi poetry from 12th. century onwards has been as great as that of others.

Foremost stands the name of Amir Khusrow (the disciple of the famous Saint Nizamuddin Aulia of Delhi) who flourished in the early period of the development of Hindi language from Braj Bhasha, the crude dialect of North India, which early Hindi replaced. This period stretching from 12th century A.D. to the end of 15th century is commonly characterised as the period of early Hindi. Even before Khusrow, came Qutub Ali. Masaud, Akram Faiz, Vali Dakni and Chand Bardai and others who composed in early Hindi and became popular all over. But unfortunately their works did not survive.

However, Amir Khusrow popularised and enriched the early Hindi poetry so profusely and with so much vigour, enthusiasm, beauty, cadence and depth of thought and wisdom that he is commonly considered by almost all scholars of Hindi as the father and progenitor of the Hindi language.

He lived in Delhi in the successive regime of Balban, Kaikobad, Jalaluddin Khilji, Allauddin Khilji and Ghiasuddin Tughlak. He was a man of versatile genius—a scholar, historian, a saint, a soofi, philosopher and above all a poet. He composed in Persian also—so much so he was also considered to be a first-class Persian poet. Further he was a musician too, a firstrate at that. He invented many Ragas—a synthesis of Persian and Indian tunes. The famous Ragas—Majbir, Ajman, Sazgair, Ushshaq, Sarparda, Muvafiq, Farganah and other classical tunes were his creation. He was the inventor of the Sitar, whose place in the development of Indian music is too great to be ignored. Amir Kushrow held Hindi in as much regard, value and importance as Persian though Persian was the court language in those days. "Amir Khusrow composed Hindi poems equal to the number of his Persian poems", it is said in the Tazkare Arfat. Many historians have pointed out that Amir Khusrow had written about four hundred thousand verses in each language, both Hindi and Persian. Perhaps many of his poems have been lost during the passage of centuries. Only fragments of his Hindi and Persian poetry have descended to this day and they are a testimony to the great beauty, cadence, simplicity, depth of thought and sense of humour intertwined in words. He wrote in the most common language of the day—the language of the market place and the field. That was the reason why his popularity spread far and wide.

It will not sound odd, if Kabir, a Muslim of Benares, well-known as Kabirdas, is included in the list of the Muslim poets of Hindi during the last years of 15th and early part of the 16th century. Kabir popularised fundamental ideas of Soofism through his poems composed in very simple style and language. He emphasised the underlying unity of all beings and stressed the sincere love for God. He condemned superstitious ideas of both conservative Hindus and Muslims. He had innumerable disciples who called themselves Kabir-Panthakis, who spread his message and popularised his poetry far and wide. Kabir's verses went a long way in building early Hindi poetry in fine and simple patterns.

Jayasi's Poetry

After Kabir, Qurban is reckoned as the prominent poet of Hindi, patronised by Husein Shah, father of Sher Shah Suri. More or less contemporary to Qurban, was Malik Mohomad Jayasi, who was born in 1414 and lived for 119 years. He was an actual Fakir. Besides being a poet he was an outstanding writer having written twelve works of great literary importance. Most of his books are the exposition of pure Soofi love for God. But his book on Padmavati (Padmini), the Queen of Chittore, whom Allauddin Khilji had tried to capture but failed, since Padmavati offered herself to the flame of Sati-fire, is considered to be one of the master-pieces of Hindi poetry. In Padmavati, Mohomed Jayasi shows a deep insight into Hindu religion and mythology and sincere sympathy and appreciation for Hindu culture. Jayasi's poetry influenced most of the Hindi poets who followed him. They too showed a thorough grasp of Hindu culture, religion and mythology. For instance "Manjhan composed Madhumalati in 1608, Usman, Chitravali in 1613 and Shaik Nabi, Gyan Deep, and Kasim Shah, Hans Jawahar", after some years.

Jayasi's influence percolated through centuries, for, in Jayasi's style and manner, Nur Mohomed composed his Indravati and Fazal Shah his Prem Rattan in the middle of 18th century. All these poets composed in the excellent Hindi style of the day and their contribution to the Hindi literature in those days was substantial.

Theirs was, indeed, the Golden Period of Hindi language which is computed by scholars to have started from 15th century lasting for two hundred years. The Golden period of Hindi synchronised with the period of Moghul rule in India. The great Moghuls with their policy of tolerance and genuine sympathy for the culture of the land they ruled, gave a great philip to the development of Hindi literature. "It was during this period, the genius of Hindi poets shone brilliantly and expressed itself in poetry of exquisite beauty and sweetness." This period is rightly regarded "as the Augustan Age of ancient Hindi poetry." Akbar patronised Tan Sen, Gang and Rahim Khan Khanan, Shah Jahan owned Sunder, and Aurangzeb took fancy for Ishwar, all great Hindi poets (Tan Sen being a musician too). Azam Shah, the son of Aurangzeb, patronised a Muslim Hindi poet, Nawaz. Shah Alam helped Deo and Alam to write Hindi poetry. Besides patronising Hindi poets in their times, the Moghul Emperors—Akbar, Shahar Yar and even Aurangzeb composed in Hindi and have some poems to their credit. Ibrahim Adil Shah of Bijapur was also a Hindi poet.

Rahim Khan Khanan (son of Byram Khan), who existed in Akbar's time as pointed out earlier, needs a special mention as a great poet of Hindi. He was a scholar of many languages including Sanskrit and was one of the gems of Akbar's court. He was not only a Hindi poet himself, but a mighty patroniser of other Hindi poets. It is said he gave several thousands of rupees for a single beautiful Hindi verse. His own reputed Hindi works are: Harvai, Nayika Bhed; Sringara Soratha, Rasa Panchadhyayi and Madan Ashtaka.

Pathan Does His Bit

During Akbar's time also emerged Ras Khan, a Pathan of Delhi, as a Hindi poet of eminence. He admired Shri Krishna and mostly composed in praise of him. It is said that he was greatly influenced by Faizi's translation of Bhagwat Gita into Persian. Ras Khan had a perfect mastery over the Hindi of those days.

During the 17th century Alam became noted as a prolific Hindi poet. His wife—Sheikh Rangreza—it is said, was still a greater poetess of Hindi. The poetess could express finest imagery in choicest words of beauty and exquisite charm.

Alam and the poetess Sheikh Rangreza were followed by Gulam Nabi Bilgrami, Raslin and Din Darvesh. During the course of a century, they enriched Hindi poetry at a time which was considered to be a decadent period of Hindi language.

The modern period of Hindi poetry begins from the later part of 19th century, when Hindi began to absorb Persian and Arabic words (as Urdu owned much of the pure Hindi phraseology), Persian diction, idiom and rhetoric more and more. Persianisation of Hindi was effected by Mir, Sauda, Inshah, Mus-hafi, Nawab, who besides being poets of Urdu, were also fine poets of Hindi. The development of modern Hindi poetry is naturally marked with the rise of modern ideas of social and political equality, Socialism and internationalism, etc. The urges of the peasant and factory worker too have a high place in it. The Muslim poets of modern Hindi poetry have given expression to these modern ideas of great social and political importance. Akbar Allabadi, Iqbal, Nazir Akbarabadi, Amir Ali Snah, the Saint Hazrat Ali Husein Ashrafiul-Jilani, Nazir, Nafiz, Saghar Nizami, Manzur, Altaf Mazhedi, and last but not the least Josh Maliabadi. They are all, reputed Hindi and Urdu poets.

Modern "Mahakavi"

Akbar Allahbadi is considered to be the "Mahakavi" as much of Hindi as of Urdu. His vital sense of humour often beautifully fitted in Hindi words. Iqbal, before he fell a prey to communalist tendency, had a fancy for Hindi. The great saint Hazrat Shah Ali-Husein Ashrafi-ul-Jilani of Kachchocha, besides having composed in Persian, used purest Hindi words. Saghar Nizami and Josh Maliabadi are too well-known to need any elucidation of their Hindi poetry.

Even in the city of Bombay, there are many poets who can as fluently compose in Hindi as in Urdu. A few names can be mentioned; Nazar Malegavi, Salamat Khairabadi, Azad Afghani, Nisar Dehlvi, Manzoor Husein Gamgeen, Asim Ashrafi, Bilal Ansari, Mohomed Amin and others.

Since the advent of freedom and the division of the country, a strong urge has come upon most of the Muslim poets of India to adopt Hindi increasingly as a medium of expression.

Historically, it is thus clear, that Hindi language belongs as much to the Muslims as to others.

A MIDWESTERN VIEW OF SOVIET POLICY

"I wonder why nobody likes us."

Long in The Minneapolis Tribune

MONARCHIES QUIT

★

(Continued from page 2)

was again anarchy in this formerly Turkish country.

The real consumption of dynasties came during and after the First World War. It began with the abdication of Tsar Nicolas II of Russia during the Kerenski revolution in March, 1917. The unfortunate ruler and his family did not survive their downfall for very long as they all were murdered 16 months later by the Bolsheviks. Many members of the imperial family succeeded in fleeing abroad and there was or even is a "White Russian Government in Exile".

When the Great War got nearer to its end and the Allies were advancing through the Balkans, the cracking up began. The first in these series was Bulgaria where "Old Fox" Ferdinand, a German Prince from Coburg, abdicated in time to save the throne for his son Boris who later on had no such luck. But for the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs the hour had struck. The Kaiser fled to Holland and on 9th November 1918 the German republic was proclaimed. The dynasty had ruled since 1415, first as Electors of Brandenburg, then as kings of Prussia and finally as emperors. Now it was washed out but many Germans remained loyal to "their" Kaiser and many of them joined Hitler, no monarchist at all, only because of their anti-republican feelings.

In Austria the republic was established three days later and not long afterwards, Charles I left the country with his large family. Twice he tried a come-back to Hungary where, he thought, his chances were better than in Austria. But although Hungary considered herself still a kingom, Admiral Horthy, "deputy of the king" ordered his troops to fire on the monarch and Charles had to abandon his plans. He found refuge on board the British gun-boat "Glowworn" and died in 1922 at Funchal (Madeira). His eldest son Otto, now 37, regards himself as the legitimate heir to the thrones of Austria and Hungary. This latter country, by the way, counted still as a kingdom on paper up to the end of the last war, till Horthy was deported by the Nazis. The old Admiral lives now in South America and Hungary is another "People's Republic".

Following the earthquake of the Great War another Empire crumbled. In Turkey despotic Sultan Abdul Hamid had had to abdicate after the revolt of the "Young Turks" in 1909. His younger brother Mahomed VI succeeded him but he too was ousted when Kemal Pasha "Father of the Turks" took over in 1922: another republic had been created.

Then came a little respite for the monarchies. But the Spanish people did not like the dictator Primo de Rivera. After six years in office he was replaced by General Berenguer who was quickly superseded by Admiral Azar. In the end (1931) King Alfonso XIII who had employed those "strong" ministers was outplayed and the republic came into its own. Eight years later Franco came after 32

(Continued on Page 21)

"He came, he saw and he conquered"

Bradman fulfilled this description on the field--not of war, but of cricket--when he went to England for the first time in 1930 and began his "glorious chapter in the annals of the game," culminating in the award of Knighthood at the end of a great career. Cricketers and non-cricketers have been in the past honoured by Knighthood for their work as administrators of the game or for their management of touring teams, but Bradman is the first cricketer to be knighted for his prowess as a cricketer. Thus the honour conferred on the Don is literally a

★ KNIGHTHOOD FOR CRICKET ★

By Maharajkumar Duleepsinhji

TWENTY years ago when I first went to Australia Don Bradman was on the threshold of his great career. During our stay at Sydney, we were repeatedly asked three questions: "What do you think of our harbour?" "What do you think of our bridge?" and "What do you think of our Don?" Sydney possesses one of he most beautiful harbours in the world; couple of trips round the harbour left no doubt of its beauty and we became its admirers as much as any Sydneyite.

The bridge across the bay had not been completed in 1929; a large part of the middle portion was still missing. In 1948, during my second visit, I was able to admire the magnificent work of engineering by then completed.

The third question like the bridge had recently come to prominence. Don Bradman had been spotted as a promising young cricketer in a small town called Bowral which the outside world had never heard of, now made famous, at least amongst cricketers all over the world. How different from the Indian organization! In India many promising young cricketers never receive an opportunity to develop their talents. In Australia, Test and State players and scouts go round the country encouraging and fostering the game in small towns and villages and at the same time are on the look-out for any promising youngster. As soon as one is spotted, he is transferred to a big city where he has every opportunity to develop his natural ability to its fullest. Boy Bradman was brought to Sydney from Bowral; practised with better class players on good wickets and match play in grade crickets. His batting developed rapidly to reach State cricket when still a teenager and very shortly afterwards the Test cricket.

Amazingly Rapid

Amazingly rapid rise, but it is not uncommon in Australians Cricket. Archie Jarkson whose early demise robbed Australia of the most graceful player since Victor Trumper, Stan McCabe and Neil Harvey come readily to mind as those whom Australia selected for Test cricket before they were twenty-one. In Australia, when they find a promising young player they do not hesitate to push him up rapidly to the highest class of cricket. We in India on the other hand loath to part with an old hand to make room for a youngster. A cricketer in Australia has to produce the goods all the time to keep his place. In India, one century is sufficient to keep a player in the team for a season or even two. We of the 1929-30 touring team, most of us not much older than Bradman himself, believed that Bradman was not likely to do well on the wet wickets of England owing to his tendency to play with slightly crooked bat at the time of impact with the ball besides his fondness of gliding a ball off the leg stump to fine leg and driving the ball pitched almost on the middle stump past mid-on. We considered that these strokes would prove fatal. It is the habit of cricketers to discuss other cricketers, not in malice, but in the interest of the game; we are always ready to discuss the art of the game and players, their strength and weaknesses. In judging Bradman's prospects in England we did not reckon with the immaturity of our youthful judgment, the genius of Bradman and the practice of covering wickets in county matches during Australian tours for financial reasons. As the Australians are the greatest draw in the English cricket, the counties, anxious not to lose the big gates, cover the wickets to reduce the stoppages to minimum. We had no doubt that Bradman would make centuries in Test cricket, but I must confess that in 1929 I was not prepared for his incredible successes and triumphs over twenty years during which he was easily the most dominating personality in the game.

Unprecedented

Hundred centuries in first class cricket was unheard of for an Australian with the limited first class cricket in his country; yet this amazing great little man has scored over hundred centuries. I was in the Press Box at Sydney sitting next to Arthur Mailey, the famous bowler, when Bradman, playing against India, completed his hundredth century. Arthur said to me, "Let us open a window to hear what sort of reception he is receiving". As a window was pushed up, we heard a roar which was enough to blow off the roof of the stand we were sitting in. The crowd had come to see him score his hundredth century and he had not disappointed them. From the first ball he received, one felt he was set for his hundred. During his last tour to England, I saw him cheered all the way to the wickets on his last Test appearance at the Lord's and the Oval—a fitting tribute to a great career from the sporting crowds of England. Time may fade the memories of those cheers, but I am never likely to forget that roar at Sydney when he completed the century and again at the end of his innings as he walked back to the pavilion.

Bradman during his career caught the imagination of the public as only three other players succeeded in doing in the past. W. G. Grace was scoring hundreds, two hundreds and even three hundreds when fifty was considered a good score and centuries were rare. C. B. Fry, my guardian during the school days in England, used to tell an interesting story of how unknowingly he was responsible for dropping W. G. Grace from England XI. At the time the custom was for the Amateurs of the England XI to pick the team for a Test. Fry arrived late for the meeting and as he entered the room was asked by W. G. Grace, "Should Archie McLaren be in the team?" Fry promptly replied, "Yes" and W. G. Grace said, "There you are, McLaren is in." That is how W. G. Grace dropped out of Test cricket. The choice was between "W. G." and McLaren. The former had become a permanent institution and it was unthinkable for an England XI to be without him. It was unthinkable for an Australian XI during 1928-48 to be without Bradman. The other two cricketers who, not only by their scoring prowess but also by the grace and style of their play, left a tremendous impression on the game were Ranji and Victor Trumper.

Duke of Edinburgh bowling the first ball on a new cricket field at Combe, Oxfordshire.

Maharajkumar Duleepsinhji who played four tests against Bradman records his reminiscences of the Great Don in this article contributed to the "Foreign Review"

Betters Grace

When W. G. Grace reeled off centuries, Bradman reeled off two and three hundred innings. Nearly every batting record was smashed. Huge scores came off his bat as easily as motor cars come off the modern factories.

About eighteen months ago, I was dining at Melbourne with Mr. Menezes, the war-time Prime Minister of Australia and present leader of the Opposition. The discussion turned to big scores and its effect on the game. Mr. Menezes turned to Bill Ponsford, one of the guests, and accused him of making big scores a fashion. Ponsford's reply was that he found at impossible to win a place in the Victorian XI, so he forced himself into the team by scoring gigantic scores one after another, leaving the selectors no choice but to include him in the team. Where Ponsford left off, Bradman took up. Totals of four hundred were considered not only safe but match—winning in four day Tests in England up to 1930 when Bradman first came to England. How quickly that summer we had to change our ideas, as Bradman began to reel off double centuries and once 301 in one day. No other country could produce a cricketer to match not only his big scores, but the fast rate of his scoring which gave his bowlers plenty of time to dismiss their opponents.

Bradman was not fit during the Indian tour of 1947-48. India often secured first wicket cheaply giving us hopes of a moderate Australian total. The next batsman in would be half-fit Bradman but soon all hopes of Indian supporters would melt away as no Indian bowler ever looked like beating Bradman on a good wicket. There have been one or two short periods during his career when failures have given hopes to bowlers and opponents of possible weaknesses or decline in his batting, but those hopes were short-lived, as Bradman would begin reeling off huge scores to dash the hopes of sorely tried bowlers and opponents.

Clarion Call To Fans

Bradman is batting—at those magic words people would rush to the ground. More than once I noticed in Australia that if Bradman was not out at lunch, five to ten thousand extra spectators would be on the ground when the game was resumed.

Whenever I am told that broadcasting keeps people away from the ground, I cite these incidents. When people listening to wireless hear of Bradman batting, they rush to the ground. Another good example of broadcasting helping to bring people to the ground was provided at Bombay by the fifth Test between India and the West Indies. The last day there were no more than fifteen thousand on the ground in the morning. As they heard on the radio that India was making a fight of it with a chance to win the match, more and more people rushed to the ground and by 3 p.m. forty thousands were watching the last hours of an exciting finish. How the treasurers must have loved Bradman for his crowd-drawing powers. They must have prayed that he should be not out at lunch or over-

(Continued on Page 22.)

WANTED NEW DEAL IN EDUCATION

Universities Must Stop Producing Cramming Machines And Concentrate On Development Of Human Personality

★

BY D. GURUMURTI.

THE situation with regard to the Universities in India calls for urgent reconsideration.

The Universities' Commission's Report, a summary of whose recommendations has just appeared in the Press, has tackled certain fundamental questions. A brief survey will help to focus the attention of the Government and the public on these questions before implementation of the recommendations.

The first question of importance is the aim of University Education. The long association of University education with the aim of providing a passport to employment must be clearly dissolved. The advancement of higher learning and the promotion of research has been subordinated to the former aim. The way out of this situation consists in providing two kinds of degree courses.

Two Courses

One should be a cultural degree course for rounding off general education and should consist of the study of the regional language, and a course of citizenship, Indian History and modern knowledge. To this course all undergraduates should be admitted and it should run for three years after the completion of secondary education. The other degree should consist of a preliminary preparatory year, leading to specialisation of a three-year course in some branch of knowledge comparable to the honours standard. A pass in the former should ordinarily be awarded to all those who have put in three years, while a pass in the latter will be a result of high performance. It should be possible for students who show exceptional talent to pass over from the cultural degree to the specialist degree course after one extra year of preparation anytime after the first or second year at college. The cultural degree may be prescribed as the minimum general education for all Government employment. The Universities should prescribe their own entrance tests.

Examinations, The Curse

The second important question is the domination of University Education by examinations. The Commission has rightly characterised the examination as a curse and that it is in more senses than one.

Perhaps it is not sufficiently realized that the examination system has been the major factor in producing moral deterioration and the lowering of standards among University students. The concentration of the major attention and effort to the mere passing of an examination at the end of the course, has brought about a tendency to make the end justify the means, and scores of students do not derive any moral benefit from the four or five years of college life.

The average student learns to seek the aid of cheap summaries, made-essays, analysis, expected questions and answers, tries to cram them in the quickest possible time and get the maximum marks with the minimum effort possible. Further it is fairly common spectacle, to see batches of students going round to seek illicit advantage by trying to bribe or beg for favours of more marks than deserved. The frequent phenomenon of copying in examination, of leakages of question papers and a thousand other attendant evils all bespeak the moral deterioration consequent on the examination system. And after all the written test proves only the ability to memorise and repeat accurately and a minimum capacity to understand the subject matter except in the case of the few brilliant students. The opinion and estimate of the professors who have watched the student's progress during the college course ought to convey a truer picture of the mental ability and performance of the student.

Wanted More Original Studies

This leads to the allied question of the manner of teaching and the allocation of time for lectures and classes. The slavery to the time-table is the greatest detriment to the mental growth of students. It is all against psychology to expect a student to switch off his mind to four or five different subjects in the course of five hours.

No mental stimulus is possible under such conditions. The prescription of a certain number of hours for each subject of the curriculum every week shows utter disregard of the psychological laws of mental growth. Most of the time is lost in either going from class to class or in ineffectual efforts to gain concentration. Very little time is provided for the students' own intellectual effort. This has led in its turn to the dependence on dictation of prepared notes by the lecturers. All the mental cultivation involved in looking up references, handling standard writers at first hand is spared to the student and thus he is deprived of exercise for the mind. Preparing answers for expected questions, never reading the prescribed masterpieces in the original deprives the student of the very rich stimulus that is intended. The time at college must be fully at the disposal of the student to work at his prescribed essays by free use of the library and the lectures must be only a minimum of one for each subject per week, meant to stimulate interest in the larger aspects of the subject.

Lack Of Co-ordination

Next the question of duplication and lack of co-ordination between nearby Universities requires to be considered. Taking as an example, South India, there are six Universities. If instead of the same courses being duplicated, a well planned mutual co-operation can be provided, the various faculties could be distributed over the area according to the special facilities available in each locality. For example, forestry, fine arts, and marine engineering in Travancore and Cochin, medicine, law and teaching at Madras, agriculture, music, linguistics at Annamalai, Engineering and technology at Mysore, aeronautics, marine engineering, geology and navigation at Waltair, the greatest amount of benefit will be provided. The old theory that each University must aim at self-sufficiency is untenable. The whole of India could conveniently be divided into three regional groups of universities and all faculties can be distributed among the members of each of these groups taking into consideration the factors of advantage.

The general cultural degree can be provided by all Universities and will cater to 75 per cent of the undergraduates, while the specialist degree courses can be distributed on the lines suggested above.

Taking the special conditions of India at present, it is essential that no student should be allowed to proceed to a degree course, unless he puts in one year of social service either in rural reconstruction or adult education or some recognized national service.

The enormous wastage of time in primary and secondary education can be saved by cutting down at least two years in these two stages. These two years can be utilized for preparation for university education and social service qualification.

The Governor-General very rightly drew attention to the fact that the education that is provided in a week in the secondary and primary stages can easily be compressed into three days, leaving the four remaining days free for helping the family in some manual occupation of a remunerative nature.

Wise Decision

The decision to retain English for another fifteen years till the national language attains sufficient development to take the place of English is the wisest under the circumstances and gives a chance to develop university education on All-India scale. The danger of vernacular islands, and linguistic patriotism, of fragmentation and provincial outlook is very real. Our national genius for emphasising differences needs to be curbed from expression until such time as a national language can become an effective medium of our highest intellectual efforts.

It would be wise on the part of the Central Government to elicit the opinion of educationists all over the country on the recommendations of the Universities' Commission and to take decision on implementation of the same after due deliberation.

"PATIENT PUZZLE WORKERS"

Page in The Louisville Courier-Journal

MURDER IS LEGAL IF VICTIM IS COLOURED!

BY C. A. WILLIS

FIFTEEN million Americans found good news in their newspapers the other day—Samuel Green is dead. American Negroes were naturally pleased to hear of the passing of the "Imperial Wizard" of the Ku Klux Klan—the man who more than any other in the United States symbolized color-crazy rule of Lynch Law. But the death of this one time Sunday school teacher who had taken on the job of protecting Uncle Sam from "Negroes, Jews, Catholics and Communists" will make little difference to the lives of those fifteen million coloured citizens. For the flamboyant and venomous antics of the nightshirted Negro-baiters are only the more spectacular side of color-bar in the U.S.A. As countless cases from Scottsboro to Trenton have shown, in the land of democracy the law is a Lyncher too.

Let me mention the case of Jimmy Montgomery, this coloured American from Waukegan, Illinois, is now fifty-four years old. Back in 1923, when they arrested him, he was only twenty-eight. Montgomery was charged with rape—the rape of Maisie Snow, a 62 year-old white spinster. After a few months in jail and several narrow escapes from Lynch Gangs, he was brought to trial. It was a fair trial, for police chief Tom Kennedy and bluff state attorney A. V. Smith, were both proud members of the K. K. K. Montgomery had fifteen witnesses to swear he was miles away at the time of the assault, but the prosecution had a ready answer to that. His witnesses were not allowed to testify. This certainly expedited justice, and within 20 minutes James Montgomery was on his way to Joliet's Stateville penitentiary, to start serving his life sentence.

Back in June Montgomery was still sitting in his Stateville cell, after a quarter of a century of imprisonment. He had spent the time writing letters to numerous State authorities appealing for reconsideration of his case. The jail staff didn't mind—it kept him occupied, and the letters were never posted, anyway. He would still have been in Stateville today, if a Chicago attorney, Luis Kutner, hadn't heard of the case from other prisoners, and carried out a private investigation. Kutner produced a hospital chart, signed by the doctor who examined the raped lady back in November, 1923, which declared categorically she had never been raped at all. "Minor facial injuries" were her only ailment.

Now this a damnable case, but, you may say really only evidence of what everyone knows: That in 1923 the Negro in America was getting a very raw deal. Consider, then, what happened last June, when Kutner applied for writ of 'habeas' corpus, and produced the chart in court. Did an embarrassed judge hasten to release the man who had suffered 25 years' imprisonment for a crime which had never been committed and which the police knew had never wiew committed? Did the Illinois Attorney-General blushingly indicate that, inadequate as it must be, the State would try to make some amends for its criminal error? Attorney-General Roy F. Thiese was himself in court to oppose the writ. The evidence being too over-whelming for this, Judge Michael Igoe had to set Montgomery free— but he delayed his decision for another two months. It was August before 54 year-old Montgomery again walked the streets of the "land of the free".

An isolated case? In South Carolina a ten-year-old coloured boy, too young for the state reformatory, is serving a one-year sentence in the convict jail for stealing ten dollars from a garage. In North Carolina, unpopular prisoners are flogged, handcuffed to cell bars in a standing position for fifty hours, and deprived of meals. These cases only occur in the deep south, you say?

Well, Trenton, New Jersey, is not in the deep south, and neither is New York City where about the time that Montgomery walked out of prison, another Negro, George Westerly, came out of hospital suffering from heart disease westerly had no job who wants to employ a coloured man with a worn—out ticker?—and one day soon afterwards he was resting in a doorway on Longwood Avenue. But the police would not stand for that. Police manhandled him into the street. Two plainclothes officers set about him with blackjacks, then dumped him in a patrol wagon, and took him to the Precinct Police Bureau. Later, police arrived with him at a hospital. He was almost unconscious, and both eyes had been forced from their sockets. At the hospital says the official police record. Westerly "went berserk", so they shot him —twice in the stomach. Later, he died. An obvious case of self-defence, as the inquiry which exonerated the quick-shooting policeman agreed. And here's a laugh: The hospital was named Abraham Lincoln.

SAVE CHINA FROM IRON CURTAIN

Nationalist Vice-President's Appeal To America

CAUX-SUR-MONTREUX, Sept. 10 (PTI-Reuter): There was still time for America, and the other democracies "to save China from disappearing behind the Iron Curtain", declared Dr. Chen Li-Fu, a Vice-President of the Chinese Nationalist Government, in a message read at to-day's session of the World Assembly for Moral Rearmament being held here.

Dr. Li-Fu stated his proposals to the conference as follows: (1) Let the United States Government appoint a Commission to confer openly with Chinese leaders at any place that the Americans may consider suitable.

(2) Let there be included among the Chinese leaders at this conference those patriots who have been sincerely devoted to the freedom of China, and,

(3) Let the American and Chinese leaders work out together, across the conference table, a mutally agreed plan, economic and military, dealing with the urgent needs of China in the framework of the broader security of the Far East as a whole.

JAP DELEGATION

A special delegation has arrived at the conference by air from Japan, including Mr. Tokutaro Kitamura, former Minister of Finance and General Secretary of the Democratic Party, and Mr. Setsuo Yamada, member of the Upper House and Chairman of the Labour Party.

They are the first members of Parliament to leave Japan since the war.

Mahasabha on Kashmir Problem

NEW DELHI, September 10. (P.T.I.): The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha today adopted a resolution disapproving the Government of India's policy towards Kashmir. The resolution criticised the intervention of the United States President, Mr. Truman and the British Prime Minister Attlee in the Kashmir problem.

By another resolutionz, the Committee urged the Government of India to grant recognition to the state of Israel.

Dr. N. B. Khare, who was present at the meeting by special invitation was elected vice-President of the Mahasabha.

HAJ PILGRIMS SAIL

S. S. Akbar" of the Monghal Line sailed on Saturday for Jeddah with twelve pilgrims on board. Hundreds of Muslims assembled at the Mole to see them off. Prominent among the passengers were Monlswa Mahfuzur Rahman Nami M. L. A. Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of U.P. and the President of the "Haj" Committee U.P. and Maulana Azad Mion, son of Shaikhul Hind Hazrat Moulana Husain Ahmad Madani, President All-India ' Jamiat-e-Ulema. Members of the Haj Committee of Bombay and Presidents and Secretaries of the Provincial and City Jamiat-e-Ulema were present on te platform. The ship saided admist shouts of "Hindustan Zindabad" Jamiate-Ulema Zindabad and Allah-ho-Akbar.

Stop Press

ARGENTINE PRECAUTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 10 (PTI-Reuter): Argentine reinforcements were rushed to the border to-day to prevent Bolivian loyalists or febels retreating across the frontier after the decisive battle for Santa Cruz expected in the next day or two, it was reported here.

YEMEN'S PROTEST

CAIRO, Sept. 10 (PTI-Reuter):—Sheikh Mohamed Abdullah-el-Emary, head of the Yemenite delegation to the United Nations, to-day lodged a protest with Mr. E. A. Chapman-Andrews, British Minister to Egypt, over an alleged Royal Air Force bombing "inside Yemenite territory."

"REVISE DECISION ON INTERIM MINISTRY"

West Bengal Appeal To Congress Executive

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10. (PTI):

THE West Bengal Congress Assembly Party, at an emergent meeting today, adopted a resolution requesting the Congress Working Committee to reconsider their decision of July 28, regarding the formation of an Interim Ministry in the Province.

Thirty-four members belonging to the Ministerial Group voted in favour of the resolution, while 4 belonging to the Khadi and Jugantar Group were against it. Dr. B. C. Roy, leader of the Party, who presided, did not vote. Another member remained neutral. Dr. P. C. Ghosh Member of the Congress Working Committee, was one of the absentees.

The following is the text of the resolution adopted:—"Whereas the Congress Assembly Party have full confidence in the Leader and the present Minister, they respectfully request the Working Committee, therefore, to reconsider their decision regarding the necessity of forming an Interim Ministry."

COUNTER MOVE

Before the resolution was put to vote, Mr. J. C. Gupta on behalf of the Khadi-cum-Jugantar Group moved a counter resolution.

It expressed the view that every effort should be made to form an Interim Ministry by agreement between different sections within the Congress without any consideration to questions of majority and minority, so that the Congress in West Bengal might be strengthened and function as a united body; but failing this agreement, the Working Committee should be requested to take the initiative in forming an Interim Ministry in the Province which, in its opinion, would be best able to rehabilitate the prestige of Congress in West Bengal and ensure its victory at the ensuing general elections."

The President (Dr. Roy) said that he would place this motion before the House if the first one was rejected.

But, as the first resolution moved by the Ministerialist Group was carried, Mr. Gupta's resolution was not taken up.

NEW PAKISTAN MINISTERS

KARACHI, Sept. 10, (PTI-Reuter): The Pakistan Cabinet has been strengthened by three new Ministers, Chaudhri Nazir Ahmed (West Punjab) and Sardar Bahadur Khan (North-West Frontier Province) two of them, were sworn in here today.

Chaudhri Nazir Ahmed has been allotted the portfolio of Industries, while Sardar Bahadur Khan will hold the Communications portfolio.

The Pakistan Government has also announced the appointment of Dr. A. M. Malik, now Labour Minister of East-Bengal, as a member of the Central Cabinet. Dr. Malik will be given the Health and Works portfolios.

Anglo-U.S. Co-operation In Indian Ocean Area

LONDON, (By Radio).

Writing from Washington on the subject of the dollar talks, the "Manchester Guardian's" financial editor considers that it is possible the talks will soon pivot on the Anglo-American strategic interests in the Indian Ocean.

He quotes "Washington Post" as saying that "an Anglo-American togetherness is required in both the Middle and Far East" and comments that this thought has penetrated deeply into American and Canadian policy.

"In financial terms", he writes, "this means that America is beginning to consider taking over from Britain the burden of financing the food deficits and industrialisation needs of the Middle Eastern and South-East Asian countries by the release of sterling balances.

"Proposals for cutting down and funding sterling balances will form an important part of the present talks. American officials realise that this requires American readiness to assume partial liability for the remaining balances".—L.P.S.

PUNJAB MAIL TO BE SPEEDED UP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 5 Down and 6 Up Punjab Mail trains will be speeded up by one hour and 55 minutes and 1 hour and 45 minutes respectively from October 1 next, stated a Press Note issued here today by the Public Relations Officer, G.I.P. Railway. The Amritsar Express trains will be speeded by one hour in each direction, the Press Note added.

Drive against ticketless travel on the G.I.P. Railway continued in full swing, the Press Note said. 75,030 persons were detected and charged for travelling without tickets and a total amount of Rs. 1,80,000 collected during July, 1949.

Restriction On Vegetable Parcels To Bombay

BARODA, Sept. 10, (UPI): The order of the Railway Company limiting the booking of vegetable parcels to only 50 on each side either to Vishvamitry or Jambusar from Padra, has heavily told upon the vegetable growers of the town.

It is stated that the vegetable growers were sending 200 to 300 vegetable parcels daily to Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad and other places.

TRADE UNIONS IN UNITED STATES

Free From Political Party Control, Says Deverall

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Addressing the Labour College organised by the Socialist Party of Bombay at Podar College today, Mr. Deverall, representative of the American Federation of Labour stated that the trade union movement in U.S.A. was free from ay control by the political parties and had grown within the ranks of the working-class in the States.

Unions were organised in different industries and completely free from the dication of political parties, he said. Thus, the labour movement was a free movement unlike that of totalitarian states, where, he said, trade unions were completely under the control of one political party in power.

Mr. Deverall gave facts and figures to show that the labour movement in U.S.A. was a very powerful movement and exercised great influence on the political trends in the states. In Presidential election, the result was greatly influenced by the attitude taken by the trade union organisations, he added.

SARDAR PROGRESSING

BOMBAY, Sept. 10, (UPI): Sardar Patel is progressing satisfactorily and has considerably improved since his arrival in Bombay. Prominent among those who called on the Deputy Prime Minister today were Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister and Mr. Dinkarrao Desai.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs 5 3 questions Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

Peel potatoes, cut into halves, scoop out centres. Mix crushed peas with chopped onions, chillies, and the juice of lime and salt to taste. Stuff mixture into centres and bind halves of potatoes together by thrusting thin sticks through. Fry potatoes in hot Dalda and put aside. Next, prepare curry by frying onions and tomatoes with masalas in a degchi. To this add the fried potatoes. Seal down lid of degchi with atta dough, cook on brisk fire for ½ hour, then let simmer on low fire for another ¼ hour. Serve hot.

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Life's Little Irony

JOURNEY TO HOSPITAL ENDS IN LOCK-UP

Patient Suspected Of Murder

BOMBAY, Saturday.

One of Life's Little Ironies, was responsible for the betrayal of Cajetan D'Souza, who went to a City Hospital, for the dressing of his injured hand, but was marched off to a police station on the suspicion that the injuries had been received by him, in the act of murdering an adversary.

Writhing in agony—for the injuries were quite painful—Cajetan D'Souza walked up to the Casualty Ward of the K.E.M. Hospital on Thursday night. As the doctor on duty patiently examined the patient's injured wrist which was swathed in an improvised bandage, a police constable who was on casualty duty in the ward, also got interested in the man's narration of how he had come by his wounds. D'Souza's simple story was that he fell down from a cycle and his hand was badly bruised. The hawk-eyed policeman, however, saw that there was more in the episode than met the eye. After the doctor had finished examining the hand, the policeman had a hand at it. He ran his experienced eye all over the palm and the wrist and came to the conclusion that they were tell-tale injuries and not as simple as Cajetan had made them out to be.

Like the good Watson in some Sherlock Holmes investigation, he plied him with a number of questions, which, instead of throwing any light on the matter, threw Cajetan into a state of guilty confusion. The policeman's suspicions were confirmed, by the evasive replies given by the interrogated man. He ordered Cajetan to hold on—virtually placing him under arrest. To complete the formalities, he rang up, the Duty Officer at his police station. The officer rushed to the Hospital, in response to the constable's call.

On seeing the nature of Catejan's injuries, the Officer felt that the constable's suspicions, were not groundless. After the doctor had finished with him, Cajetan was escorted to the police station and there elaborately interrogated.

The officer's troubles were rewarded, when, Cajetan made a clean breast of it and confessed that just an hour or so before he entered the Casualty Ward of the Hospital to get his injuries dressed, he had murdered N. G. Thakur, a mechanic employed in Air India Limited, at the victim's residence at Hari Nivas, on Lady Hardinge, Road, near Rivoli Cinema.

He further confessed, it is alleged, that he was aided and abetted in the perpetration of the crime, by an accomplice. After recording his statement, the police visited Cajetan's residence and after a careful search, recovered, it is learnt, the knife with which he had done his victim to death.

About this time, the other man said to have been concerned in the murder was also apprehended, by the police. Further investigations are proceeding.

FRESH LIGHT THROWN ON GANGSTERS' METHODS

BOMBAY, Saturday

The discovery, last evening, by the City Police of two revolvers, two false number plates and a courier-bag, throws fresh light upon the operational methods of the alleged gangsters who were responsible for three daring hold-ups in the city during the past two weeks.

Last week-end, Inspector Sami, Deputy Inspector Salvi and Sub-Inspector Patil of the Crime Branch, Bombay C.I.D., arrested Jogendrasingh Anant alias Dr. Anant, and three Pathans who are said to have been his accomplices in the hold-ups.

The first of the thefts in which the arrested men are said to have been involved occurred about a fortnight ago at Worli, when a peon employed by Messrs. Raptakos, Brett and Company was held up and a bag containing cash and a cheque was snatched from him. A second robbery occurred at Dongri and a third at Reay Road, for both of which Jogendrasingh and his associates are alleged to have been responsible. These crimes occurred within a few days of each other.

Following an intensive search of the city based on vague statements made by the alleged gangsters, the police recovered two revolvers from two different places. From the garage of a film director at Gamdevi, the police recovered one loaded revolver and two false car number plates. Extending their search further north, the police raided a tenement of a labourer at Antop Hill, Wadala, and found a second revolver, and the bag which had been snatched from the peon at Worli. The contents of the bag have not been recovered.

Further investigations into the antecedents of Jogendrasingh and his accomplices are being made by the police.

BHARATHI FESTIVAL

September 11th is a sacred day for the Tamilians all over the land. That was the day that marked the demise of Sri. Subramania Bharathiar, the great National poet of Tamil Nad, in the year 1921.

True poet that he was, Sri. Subramania Bharathiar dreamt dreams of Indian Freedom and sang songs that inspired thousands and thousands of patriots to fight the battle of Indian Freedom under the lead of Lokamanya and later under the banner of Mahatmaji. Sri. Subramania Bharathiar was born in Ettyapuram, an obscure village in the far South. He was the poet of the Tamil renaissance.

The Tamil speaking people all over the land paid their homage to the poet and out of their voluntary contributions and the efforts of Sri. R. Krishnamurthy, Editors "Kaiki", Madras, a memorial was erected two years ago at Ettyapuram to commemorate the memory of the National Poet of the Tamil Country. The foundation for this memorial was laid by His Excellency Shri. C. Rajagopalachari and the memorial Mantapam itself was later opened by His Excellency Shri. Rajaji. The Bharathi day is celebraated all over the country by the Tamil speaking people. In Ettayapuram it is a regular festival every year. People throng there on the 11th and 12th September to pay their respect to the memory of the poe. This year the Premier of the Madras Province, Hon'ble Sri. P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, will open the Bharathi festival and the Poet Laureate of Tamil Nad Sri. Namakkal Ramalingam Pillai will preside over the function. Hon'ble Mr. Roch Victoria, Hon'ble Sri. Perumal Rddiar,

SRI SUBRAMANIA BHARATHIAR

Sri. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar, the saint and scholar of the Tamil country, and many other distinguished people of Tamil Nad will take part in the function. On the 11th September evening Srimathi K. B. Sundarambal and Sri. V. V. Sadagopan will give music recitals and Sri. Kothamangalam Subbu will do a Katha-Kalakshepam on "Mahatma Gandhi."

The Bharathi festival at Ettyapuram will be relayed by the All-India Radio, Trichinopoly, both on the 11th and 12th inst. The celebration is being organised under the auspicies of the Bharathi Sangam which is a registered body.

CITY & SUBURBS

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 4, 2005.
Muslim: Zilkad 17, 1368.
Parsi: Farvardin 9, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-25 a.m. Sunset: 6-45 p.m.
Hightide: 01-52, 13-48.
Lowtide: 07-36, 20-00.

Today's Engagements

MUNICIPAL HEAD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: Extraordinary general meeting at Gilder Tank Hall, at 2-30 p.m.

LECTURE ON HOUSING: By Mr. C. S. Pillai at Podar College, Matunga, at 10 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "The law that compensates", at Jehangir Wadia Building, Fountain, at 6 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Entertainment by well-known musical artists, at Green's Hotel, 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY KERALAYA SAMAJ: Celebrations of the Onam Festival at Podar College Hall, at 5 p.m.

GENERAL MOTORS' STAFF UNION: Second annual general meeting at Podar College Matunga, at 9-30 a.m.

SINDHI REFUGEES' EDUCATION SOCIETY: Variety entertainment at St. Xavier's College, at 6-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. C. J. Krishnamaswami's lecture on Predective Astrology at Bharatiya Vidhaya Bhavan, Chaupatti, at 5 p.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY (BOMBAY): Under the auspices of the Socialist Party (Bombay) a public meeting will be held today at 6-30 p.m. at Haji Siddiqui Chawl Compound, DeLisle Road, Lower Parel, Sri Jayaprakash Narayan will speak on the present political situation. Mr. Asoka Mehta will preside.

Successful Labour Welfare Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the final examination of the short-term course of the School for Training of Labour Welfare Workers, Bombay, held in July last:

1ST CLASS—(In order of merit) R. K. Agarwal and S. N. Badve.

2ND CLASS—(In order of merit) Rasik F. Shah, M. Radhakrishnan, S. S. Oka, A. V. K. Rao, V. K. R. Marar, Indu R. Upponi, N. D. Shah, U. P. Chugani, R. D. Saxena, V. M. Raut, H. J. Narsian, M. M. Deo, C. D. Gadgil, Vimal R. Amladi, M. K. Padam, R. H. Khabaria, R. K. Israni, P. C. Raizada, R. M. Joshi, S. K. Chatterjee, O. N. Sud.

PASS CLASS—(In order of merit) P. Malhotra, D. L. Sen, V. Guruswamy, G. S. Nihalani, S. K. Deshpande, Prem. Sadarangani, M. G. Gadkari, D. D. Ranade, Devraj Jain, D. G. Nerurkar, S. P. Chaturvedi, S. T. Jotsingani, K. G. Jambhekar.

"What I Owe To Mahatma Gandhi" Prize Contest

The proprietors of the Hyderabad Publishing House, Amirpet, Hyderabad (Dn.) are offering a first prize of Rs. 50, 2nd price of Rs. 30 a 3rd prize of Rs. 20/-, and 50 consolation prizes to the best contributors of articles on "What I owe to Mahatma Gandhi." Articles should be in English, original inspiring, and should not exceed 1000 words. Contestants may also send their photographs, which should reach the publisher's office by last post on 20th Sept. '49. A list of prize winners will be announced on the Birthdays of Bapuji 2nd October 1949.

Congress By-Election Propaganda Meeting

Shri Yeshwantrao Chawan, ML.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Government of Bombay, will address a meeting at Mahdu Master Chawl, Kalachowki, today at 9 p.m

Ariyakkudi's Concert

Under the auspices of the Shanmukhananda Fine Arts Society, there will be a musical recital by Sangit Kalanidhi Ariyakkudi Ramanuja Iyengar accompanied by "Papa" (Violin) and Palghat Mani (Mridangam) at 5 p.m. today at the S.I.E.S. School Hall at Matunga.

Sholapur Rural Board

The Government of Bombay has accepted the resignation of Mr. S. R. Garad of Mohol, as a member of the District Rural Development Board, Sholapur.

TEACHING AND AFFILIATING UNIVERSITY FOR GUJARAT

A Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching and affiliating University in Bombay Province to be known as the Gujerat University has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of September 10, 1949.

In the scheme of decentralization and reorganisation of the University Education in the Province, three Universities for the regions of Maharashtra, Karnatak and Gujarat were envisaged. The Poona University Act, 1948, and the Karnatak University Act, 1949, have already been passed.

The Gujarat University Committee appointed by the Government has submitted its report. It has recommended that the University should be an affiliating one in the present circumstances. The Committee has, however, recommended that a residential and teaching nucleus should be added at Ahmedabad, the time and details of the nucleus being settled by the University authorities. It is accordingly proposed to add a provision regarding teaching within Ahmedabad area, requiring the University to convert itself into a teaching University within three years from the time it begins to function. The Bill generally follows the recommendations of the Committee, but the provisions of the Poona University Act, 1948, and the Karnatak University Act, 1949, have also been kept in view.

As recommended by the Committee, it is proposed to empower the University to adopt Gujarati or the national language as the medium of instruction, except that for the first ten years English may be allowed as the medium of instruction in subjects in which this medium is considered necessary. The Committee has recommended that the Vice-Chancellor should be an honorary one. The provisions in the Bill, however, follow the model of the Poona University Act, in which it is left to the University to decide whether the post should be salaried one after the expiration of tenure of the Vice-Chancellor.

Census Of Manufacturing Industries

A draft notification proposing amendment to the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1945, has been published in Part IV-A of the Bombay Government Gazette of July 30, 1949. The amendment consists in the substitution of Forms Nos. C.M.I. (1) to C.M.I. (29) in Schedule II to the Rules by new ones. Any objections or suggestions which may be received by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department, from any person in respect of the draft within a month of the date of its publication will be considered by the Government.

PURCHASE OF CLOTH BY CONSUMERS

No Need For Presenting Ration Documents

In view of the fact that Special Retail Distributors have been allowed to sell cloth without ration documents, it was represented by the Ration Cloth Distributors that the same concession should be given to them as their sales would otherwise be affected. In response to this request the Government has decided to dispense with the production of ration documents at the time when cloth is sold by the approved cloth shops. It is not now necessary for these shops to insist on prodution of such documents at the time when they make sales.

The Government also does not consider it necessary that consumers should sign cash memos at the time when they buy cloth. It was represented that in some districts consumers are very reluctant to sign cash memos. It has, therefore, been decided that there is no obligation on the part of the consumers to sign cash memos when they purchase cloth.

Appointment Of Leprosy Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fifteen posts of Social Workers for doing leprosy work in the Province have been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay. These social workers will have to tour for at least twenty days in a month in the area allotted to them.

For appointment to these posts preference will be given to cured patients of leprosy or whose disease has been arrested and who are non-infectious. They will have to visit all the villages in the allotted area and take census as regards persons who are suffering from leprosy. They will also have to explain to the public, the patients and their families the precautions that are necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

Disposal Of Frozen Cloth Stocks

The Government of Bombay allowed dealers who had in their possession cloth stocks on December 1, 1948 to sell such cloth stocks on December 1 1948 to sell such cloth on temporary licences issued to them up to August 31, 1949. It was been represented that the dealers have got still substantial quantity of cloth unsold. The Government has, therefore, decided that the dealers who have got any of the new classes of licences issued to them, either as Special Wholesale Distributors or as Semi-Wholesalers or as Special Retail Distributors may sell the balance of the frozen cloth with them on the authority of the licences they now possess.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the National Fancy Yarn Mills, Surat, and the workmen employed under it has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. P. D. Vyas.

Mr. M. S. Supekar, the President of the Rashtriya Girni Kamgar Sangh, Barsi, has been appointed as a member of the Workers' Literacy Board, Sholapur, in place of Mr. V. G. Shivadare, who has resigned.

Rents Control Act

Part II of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947, has been applied in the Bordi and Gholvad villages in the Dahanu Taluka of the Thana District to all premises let for residence and business.

In Aid Of Haridas Dagar School Of Music

In memory of Swami Haridas Dagar, tutor of India's famous King of Music Tansen this school is being opened in Bombay.

Two brothers from this famous Dagar family—Pandit Nasir Mohinuddin Dagar "Sangit Ratnakar" and Prof. Nasir Aminuddin Dagar—are the promoters of this institution. Swami Haridas Dagar's son Swami Gopalnath Sat-Darshanacharya was converted His son Khan Bahiramkhan Dagar from Jaipur was famous all over India. Ustad Dr. Nasiruddinkhan Dagar waz son of Ale Bandekhan from the famous family of Khan Bahiramkhan Dagar of Jaipur.

Pandit Nasir Mohinuddin Dager "Sangit Ratnakar" and Prof. Nasir Amiruddin Dagar are the worthy sons of Dr. Nasiruddin Dagar.

The lovers of music in Bombay will get the opportunity of hearing these famous brothers for the first time today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Sunderabai Hall, Queens Road.

Some of the important additional attractions are:

Dance by Prof. B. L. Patni, the pupil of Pandit Narayan Prasad—Court Dancer of Jaipur.

Dance by Mrs. Chandrakala, the pupil of Pandit Sunder Prasad (First pupil of Maharaj Bindadin).

Sitar recital by famous Ilaiskhan of Lucknow.

Tabla solo by Sjt. Sudarshan of Bengal.

Dixit Maharaj of Bombay will preside over the function.

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 10, (PTI-Reuter): The idea of a World Federal Government is expected to play an important role in the coming general Assembly of United Nations, perhaps even overshadowing the customary east-west political conflict.

Debate on this issue may be touched off by an Argentine motion proposed for the agenda, calling for a general conference to revise the United Nations Charter.

'SERVE INTERESTS OF CITIZENS'

Municipal Commissioner's Appeal To Staff

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Municipal Commissioner Mr. B. K. Patel today exhorted the municipal staff to give their very best" to carry on the municipal administration smoothly and to serve the interests of the citizens.

Mr. Patel, who was addressing a meeting of the Municipal Subordinate Staff Union, said that they should serve the Corporation in such a way as to maintain the best tradition of the civic body.

He warned them that while putting forth their demands, they should bear in mind the financial limitations of the Municipality. The Municipality could not impose fresh taxes, as the Provinces or the Centre by way of legislation. They have to operate within the limitations put under the Municipal Act. The tax-pay's capacity to bear fresh imposts was practically nil.

Mr. Patel asked them to create a sense of goodwill and friendship with the citizens whose service was the aim of the municipality.

The Union later considered the demands to be presented to the Municipal Commissioner.

RADIO

BOMBAY

SUNDAY, Sept. 11.

A—244 m. (1,231 kc/s) Also 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m., 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m., 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) from 4-20/50 to 7-45 p.m. 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

B—353 m. (855 kc/s) Also 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m., 31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s) from 12-45 to 2-30 p.m., 41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s) from 4-20/5-0 to 7.15 p.m., 61.48 m. (4,840 kc/s) from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m.

BOMBAY—A

7-30 a.m. Nalini Mulgaonkar (Bhajan) 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 P. G Parab (Sitar) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Kusum Shroff and Sisters (G. Garbi Geeto) 8-45 News (G) 11-0 As in Bombay—B 12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Master Naushad (Ghazal) 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay—B 1-30 News (E) 1-46 Sunday Afternoon with You 5-0 P. B. Nippanikar (Khayal Vilambit aur Drut) 5-30 As in Bombay—B 6-/ News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Vinayakrao Harshe (Marwa) 7-0 Puria (Sitar) 7-10 Locals 7-15 Air Chorus Party (Bhajans) 7-30 P. G. Parab (Sitar) 8-0 Master Naushad (Ghazalen) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay—B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay—B 10-0 Dido and Aeneas.

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Vinayakrao Harshe (Todi) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Sheila Shirur (Bhavgeet) 11-0 Film Music 11-45 P. B. Nippanikar (Vilambit aur Drut Khayal) 12-15 p.m. Malini Mulgaonkar (Thumri) 12-30 Kusum Shroff and Sisters (G. Garbi Geeto) 12-45 As in Bombay—A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Sheila Shirur (Bhavgeet) 1-10 P. G. Parab (Sitar) 1-40 News (H) 1-50 V. A. Kagalkar (Shudh Sarang) 5-0 As in Bombay—A 5-30 Gammat Jammat 6-0 Master Naushad (Ghazalen) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Sheila Shirur (Bhavgeet) 8-30 Malini Mulgaonkar (Bhoop(8-0 P. B. Nippanikar (Khayal Vilambit aur Drut) 9-30 Swar Mudrika 9-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 V. A. Kagalkar (Basant Bahar).

BARODA

250 m. (1,200 kc-s)

7-30 a.m. Vadya Chatushtayi (Raag Lalit Pancham) 7-40 As in Ahmedabad 8-0 News (E) 8-15 As (A) 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. Songs from Screen 6-0 News (E) 6-10 Bimal Mukerjee (Sitar) 6-25 Kikubhai Bhagat (G. Geeto) 6-35 Gramjano Mate 7-0 Valvidhya 7-15 Bimal Mukerjee (Sitar) 7-30 Kikubhai Bhagat (G. Geet) 7-45 As in Ahmedabad 8-0 Juthika Ray 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Puran Chandra Gawaiya (Basant) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Nabhovani Orchestra 9-30 Puran Chandra Gawaiya (Chandrakauns).

AHMEDABAD

326.1 m. (920 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As in Baroda 7-40 Raag Deshi Ka Ek Prakar Suddh ane Komal Dhaivat 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Rang Rang Vadalian 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda 6-0 News (E) 6-10 As in Baroda 6-25 Samuh Geeto 6-35 Majoor Bhalo Mate 7-0 Selections from Ashram Bhajnavali by Ambalal Satari 7-15 As in Baroda 7-30 B. P. Bhatt (Classical Vocal) 7-45 Kavita Talk in Gujarati by Zeenabhai Desai 8-0 Ambalal Satari (G. Songs) 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Baroda 9-0 News (E) 9-15 As in Baroda.

NEHRU PLEDGES TOTAL ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI

Resolution Moved In Assembly

FIFTY AMENDMENTS IN TWO SITTINGS ON SATURDAY

NEW DELHI, September 10 (API).

FOR seven hours the Constituent Assembly today listened to various viewpoints on the question of compulsory acquisition of property, a problem which has so far defied agreed solution.

Prime Minister Pandit Nehru moved an article this morning to the effect that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law" but the subsequent provisions governing compensation for compulsory acquisition of property proved most controversial.

FIFTY AMENDMENTS

Over fifty amendments were moved during the two sittings to-day, most of them relating to the provisions in regard to compensation. They ranged from the demands for complete socialisation without compensation to the payment of full compensation.

The amendments were so many that even seven hours were found inadequate to complete the list and members demanded adjournment of the House.

The House was evenly divided on that point and the President adjourned it till Monday, when consideration of the Article will be resumed.

Prime Minister's Pledge

The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to-day affirmed in the Constituent Assembly that the Congress pledge to abolish the zamindari institution would be given effect to "wholly, completely, hundred per cent and no law and no judge is going to come in our way."

Pandit Nehru, who was moving his article on compensation, said "we honour our judges within limits. But no judge, no supreme court, no judiciary, can stand in judgment over the sovereign will of Parliament representing the will of the entire community It can pull up even that sovereign will if it goes wrong but in the ultimate analysis, where the future of India is concerned, no judiciary can come in the way."

The Prime Minister said that the approach made in his resolution "protects both the individual and the community It gives the final authority to Parliament, subject only to the scrutiny of the superior courts in case of some grave error, in case of fraud on the constitution or the like; not otherwise. In regard to certain pending measures and measures that have been passed, it makes it clear beyond doubt that there should be no interference."

The House met punctually at 9 a.m. and before calling upon Pandit Nehru to move his article, President Rajendra Prasad said, "I desire to impress upon members that we must finish discussion of this article today, as we have fixed Monday and Tuesday for discussion of the language question. I have received notice of 50 amendments or so to this article. Many of these amendments overlap each other. I hope members will bear that in mind when insisting upon moving their amendments so that we may not have the same arguments repeated by different members. If necessary, we shall have an afternoon session."

Commending his substitute article 24 to the House, Pandit Nehru said, "this House has discussed many articles of this constitution at considerable length. I doubt if there are many other articles which have given rise to so much discussion and debate as this present article that I am moving. In private discussions and in discussions in another place, many eminent lawyers have taken part and naturally they have thrown great deal of light, so much light indeed that the conflicting beams of light have often produced a certain measure of darkness

"But the question before us really is fairly simple. It is true that there are two approaches to this question, the individual's right to property and the community's interest in that property —the community's rights. There is no conflict necessarily between those two. Sometimes the two might overlap, sometimes there might be, if you like, some petty conflict. This resolution that I beg to move tries to avoid that conflict and tries to take into consideration fully both these rights—the rights of the individual and the rights of the community.

COMPENSATION ISSUE

Mode Of Acquisition

"First of all let us be quite clear that there is no question of any expropriation without compensation so far as this Constitution is concerned. If property is required for public use, it is a well-established law that it should be acquired by the State by compulsion if necessary and compensation is paid and the law has laid down methods of judging that compensation.

"Normally speaking, such acquisition has dealt with what might be called pety acquisition, acquisition of small bits of property or even relatively larger bits, if you like, for the improvement of a town, etc. A law in regard to that compensation has been clearly laid down but more and more today the community has to deal with large schemes of social reform, engineering, land reform, etc., which can hardly be considered from the point of view of individual acquisition of a small patch of land or structure.

FAIR DEAL NECESSARY

"Difficulties arise; apart from any other difficulty, the question of time. There is a bit of legislation that the community as represented by its chosen representatives considers quite essential for the progress and safety of the State. There is a piece of legislation which affects millions of people. Now, obviously you cannot leave that piece of legislation to long and widespread and continuous litigation in courts of law, for the future of millions of people is affected: otherwise the whole structure of the State may be shaken to its foundation We have to keep these things in view.

"We have to take property for the State and we have to see that fair and equitable compensation is given. because we propceed on the basis of fair and equitable compensation. But when we consider the equity of it, we have always to remember that the equity does not apply only to the individual but to the community. No individual can override ultimately the rights of the community at large. No community should invade the rights of the individual unless for the most urgent and important reasons.

BALANCING FACTOR

"How is one to balance all this? you may balance it to some extent by legal means but ultimately the balancing authority can only be the sovereign Legislature of the country, which can keep before it all the various factors, all the public and political and other factors that come into the picture.

"This resolution, if you will be good enough to read it, leads you by a chain of thought and refers to these various factors, and I think it refers to them in an equitable manner. It is true that some members may criticise this resolution because of a certain overlapping, of a certain, perhaps what they might consider, lack of clarity in a word or a phrase here or there. That, to some extent, is inevitable when you try to bring together a large number of ideas and approaches and factors and put them in one or a number of phrases

"This Draft Article which I have the honour to propose it the result of a great deal of consultation, is the result, in fact, of an attempt to bring together and compromise various approaches to this question. I feel that attempt has in a very large measure succeeded. It may not meet the wishes of every individual who may like to emphasise one part of it more than the other, but I think it is a just compromise and it does justice and equity not only to the individual but to the community.

The first clause in this Article lays down the basic principle that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law. The next clause says that the law should provide for compensation for the property and should either fix the amount of compensation or specify the principles on which and the manner in which the compensation is to be determined. The law should do it. Parliament should do it. There is no reference in this to any judiciary coming into the picture, much thought has been given to it and there has been much debate as to whether the judiciary comes in. Eminent lawyers have told us that on a proper construction of this clause, normally speaking, the judiciary should not and does not come in. Parliament fixes, either the compensation itself or the principles governing that compensation and they should not be challenged except for one reason. Where it is thought that there has been a gross abuse of the law, where in fact there has been a fraud on the Constitution, naturally the judiciary comes in to see if there has been a fraud on the Constitution or not.

JUSTICE TO ALL

"But normally speaking, one presumes that any Parliament representing the entire community will certainly not commit a fraud on its own Constitution and will be very much concerned with doing justice to the individual as well as the community. With regard to the other clause, I need say very little, except that Clause Four related to bills now pending before the Legislature of a State

"The House knows that there are such bills pending and in order to avoid any doubt with regard to those measures, it says that as soon as the President has assented to that law, no question should be raised in a court of law in regard to the provisions of that enactment. Previous to this, it has already been said that the matter has to go to the President. That is, if you like, a kind of a check to see that in a hurry the Legislature has not done something which it should not have done. If so, the President, no doubt, will draw its attention to it and suggest such changes as he may consider fit and proper for the Parliament's consideration. Then finally there are certain other saving Clauses. Clause 6 again refers to any law which has been enacted within the year before the commencement of the Constitution and says that if the President certifies that, no other obstruction should be raised.

'AGE OF TRANSITION'

Changes In Basic Conceptions

"Reading these Articles, it seems to me rather surprising that we have had this tremendous debate on it, and that debate, perhaps, was due not to this Article but rather to other conflicts of opinion which are in the minds of members and possibly many outside.

"We are passing through a tremendous age of transition. That, of course, is a platitude. Nevertheless, platitudes have to be repeated and to be remembered, lest in forgetting them, we land ourselves in great difficulties and in crises. When we pass through great ages of transition, the various systems, even systems of law, have to undergo changes. Conceptions, which have appeared to us basic, undergo changes

CONCEPTION OF PROPERTY

"The very conception of property, which may seem to us an unchanging conception, has changed very greatly throughout. There was a period when there was property in human beings. The king owned everything, the land, the cattle, the human beings. Property was measured in olden days in terms of the number of cows and bullocks possessed. Property in land then became more important. Gradually, the property in human beings ceased to exist. If you go back to the period when there were debates on slavery, you will see how much the same arguments were advanced in regard to the property in human beings as are sometimes advanced today in regard to other properties. Slavery ceased to exist.

"Gradually, the idea of property underwent changes not so much by law but by the development of human society. Land has been and is today and is likely to be a very important kind of property. Nevertheless, other kinds of property today are more important than land in industrially developed countries. Ultimately you arrive at an idea of property which consists chiefly in a millionaire having a bundle of paper in his hand, which represents his millions, securities, promises etc., the conception of property today is the conception of the millionaire.

CO-SHARING

"In other words, property becomes today more and more some kind of credit. It becomes more and more immaterial, more and more shadowy A man with credit has more property or can raise property and can do wonders with that credit while a man with a considerable amount of property but with no other credit may be able to do nothing at all. So this idea of property has been a changing one where society has been changing rapidly owing to these various revolutions, industrial and other. Again, another change takes place. Property remains of course, property— it does not run-away—but the ownership of property gradually is a spread out. The individual, instead of owing a very small share more or less completely, begins to own a very large share partly and, therefore, he becomes a co-sharer in a very large property and gets the benefit of that, although he is not complete master of it.

TENDENCY FOR MONOPOLY

"So co-operative undertakings, so in a sense the Joint Stock System, etc., begin. So in a sense all socialistic schemes spread out. The whole development in recent years has been a tendency for monopoly of wealth and property in a limited number of hands. This does not apply to India so much because we have not grown in that direction, but where industrially advanced countries have grown fast, they have developed this monopoly capital, etc., with the result that the old idea of property and free enterprise is not easily applicable, because in the ultimate analysis the few persons who possess large monopoly capital really dominate the scene. They can crush out a little shop-keeper completely by their methods of business, by the fact that they have large money at their command.

"Without giving him the slightest compensation, they can crush the small man out of existence, so that the old conception of the individual owner of property suffers not only from social developments as we see them taking place and new conceptions of co-operative ownership of property but from the development on the old lines too, when very rich owners of capital can crush out small ones and acquire their interests for long.

"How are you to protect the individual today, leaving out the few individuals who are strong enough to protect themselves and have become fewer and fewer? The State has to intervene to protect even the individual's right to property, that is to say, enjoyment of that property. He may possess all that property, but it may mean nothing to him because some great big monopoly comes in the way and prevents him fom enjoying the benefits of that property, so that the subject is not such a simple one when you say you are protecting the individual's right, because the individual may lose that right completely by the functioning of these various forces today both in the capitalist direction and in the socialist direction.

HUMAN ASPECT

"This is a large question and one can consider its various forms and various aspects at length. I wished to place just a hint before this House because I was a little afraid and I am a little afraid, that this House may lose itself in legal arguments of extreme subtlety and extreme cleverness but which ignore the human aspect of the problem, which may ignore the aspects which really are changing the world today, which may ignore the transitional and the revolutionary aspects of this problem. When you think of the

(Continued on page 17)

RIDGEWOOD TRIUMPHS IN ST. LEGER

BANOO CAMA BEATEN IN FINAL

Walawalkar And Dharap Win Women's Doubles Title

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Goal Nasikwalla claimed yet another title when in the C.C.I. Championship she beat Mrs. Banoo Cama after conceeding a Single game.

Miss Jaya Walawalkar and Miss Suhasini Dharap, who have proved to be the seasons Women's doubles pair confirmed their position when they annexed that title at the expence of Mrs. Meera Gajendrasingh and Miss Rhoda Shroff.

The finals of the Juniors doubles gave Sudhir Thackersey and C. P. Nayudu a hard-fought victory over I. R. Joosab and N. N. Mulla.

V. V. Prabhu claimed the C.C.I. Plate when he beat J. Ezikiel two straight.

U. M. Chandarana and Kumar Ghosh will contest the Men's Singles final as they easily accounted for their opponents Motiwala and Khanchand respectively in three straight games.

The most interesting games of the evening were in the Men's doubles event, U. M. Chandarana and R. M. Khatau conceeded the opening game to Motivala and D. H. Kapadia, but then took the next three in convencing style Khanchand and Dyer expomenced little difficulty in beat K.H. Kapadia and J. V. Satchdananda Rao in three straight games.

The following were the results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINALS

Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat Mrs. Banoo Cama, 21-14, 16-21, 21-10, 21-9;

JUNIORS' SINGLES SEMI-FINALS

N. N. Mulla beat C. P. Nayudu, 21-19, 21-17 S. K. Thackersey beat I. R. Joosab, 21-18, 21-11;

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINALS

Miss Jaya Walawalkar and Miss Suhasini Dharap beat Miss Meera Gajendrasinhji and Miss Rhoda Shroff, 21-15, 21-18, 16-21, 21-17;

MEN'S SINGLES' SEMI-FINALS

U. M. Chandarana beat S. N. Motiwala 21-8, 21-10, 21-18; Kumar Ghosh beat H. M. Khanchand, 22-20, 21-19; 21-15;

JUNIOR DOUBLES FINALS

S. K. Thackersey and C. P. Nayudu beat N N. Mulla and I. R. Joosab, 23-21; 17-21; 21-16;

MEN'S DOUBLES SEMI-FINALS

U M. Chandarana and R. M. Khatau beat S. N. Motiwalla and D. H. Kapadia, 13-21, 21-13, 21-12, 21-9; H. M. Khanchand and O. Dyer beat K. H Kapadia and J. V. Satchidananda Rao, 21-18, 21-14, 22-20;

C.C.I. PLATE FINALS

V. V. Prabu beat J. Ezekiel 21-15; 21-16.

KHATAU ENTER THIRD ROUND OF DAS CUP

Football At Parel

Khatau Sports Club moved into the third round of the Das Cup Tourney. at the expense of Ambernath Sports Club whom they beat by three goals to one.

The winners did not have to exert themselves much in order to dispose of their rivals for they were superior to them in all the departments of the game.

Babu paved the way for K. R. Panjri to give Khatau the lead. Three minutes afterwards M. Govindraj further improved their position by scoring from the top of the proscribed area. The teams crossed over with the Millmen leading by two goals.

Khatau made their position safe when N. D. G. Rao added their third goal and were then content with their lead and took matter lightly. The losers reduced the margin of defeat just before the call of time through Jones.

The last game of the evening in the same tournament was not played as Young Mohomedans failed to put in an appearance for their fixture against the R.I.N. and conceded a walk-over to them.

GEORGIAN CUP

In the Georgian Cup match played earlier in the evening between Mahar Panchayat and Siddarth Kala Mandir resulted in a win for the former by three goals to nil. The goals were scored by Sukilal, Ramdass, and Babulal.

Irish Jockey Michael Beary Rides Marvellous Race

AGA KHAN'S DUST DEVIL BEATEN IN EXCITING FINISH

DONCASTER September 10 (PTI-Reuter).

Sweltering under a hot September sun a vast Yorkshire crowd saw the comparative outsider Ridgewood win the St. Leger, the oldest of the five British classics here this afternoon.

Ridgewood trained by Noel Murless started at 100 to seven and came with a late run to beat the Aga Khan's, Dust Devil, a 40-to-one shot with the American-bred Lone Eagle, who had always been prominent, three-quarters of a length away third of the 16 runners. Lone Eagle started second favourite at six-to-one. First favourite Swallow tail at three to one was fourth. Other placings were Swallow Tail fourth, Krakatao Fifth, Musidora sixth. Marvell Seventh, Unknown Quantity Eighth, Donnington Ninth, Boisson Tenth, Royal Empire eleventh, Peter Flower twelfth, Barnes Park thirteenth and Mon Chatelain last.

Ridden by the evergreen Irish jockey, Michael Beary, Ridgewood, a son of the former Derby-winner Bois Roussel, went into the lead three furlongs from home and though Dust Devil, Lone Eagle and Swallow Tail tried hard to get on terms with him he drew away to win comfortably and reward the local owner Geoffrey Smith. Ridgewood is the first horse that Smith has ever owned and was bred at the famous Seldmore Stud.

When the field turned into the straight, French-bred Royal Empire and Lone Eagle were leading with the French challenger Marveil, Ridgewood, Dust Devil and Swallow Tail all there with a chance. Then Beary, who had ridden his last Leger winner twenty years ago on Trigo, brought Ridgewood along and the race was over. Ridgewood, a brown colt by Bois Roussel out of Hanging Tail, cost his owner 4,000 Guineas. He has turned out a great bargain for today was his sixth successive win and it alone netted him £15,000.

Surprise For Aga Khan

After the race the Aga Khan offering his congratulations to Noel Murless in the winners enclosure said: "I expect you are as surprised as I am to be here."

Ridgewood covered the mile and three-quarters in three minutes eight and one-fifth seconds.

Betting:—3 to 1 Swallow Tail, 6 to 1 Lone Eagle, 8 to 1 Musidora, 10 to 1 Krakatao and Royal Empire, 100 to 8 Peter Flower, 100 to 7 Ridgewood 100 to 6 Unknown Quantity, 20 to 1 Marveil, 40 to 1 Barnes Park and Dust Devil, 50 to 1 Grey Tudor, 66 to 1 Mon Chatelain, 100 to 1 others.

Place betting proportionate.

Tote:—For two shillings stake win: £1 and 11 shillings: Places: 8 shillings six pence 16 shillings and 5 shillings, 9 pence.

There was an innovation at the South Country meeting at Windsor, attended by Winston Churchill, racing being halted while racegoers listened to the running commentary on the St. Leger.

The Windsor Executive put up runners for the St. Leger on their own board as if they were running there, and there was totalisator betting on the racecourse for Windsor patrons.

W. I. SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP

Tame Matches Witnessed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Semi-finals of the Juniors singles of the Western India squash championship were played this evening on C.C.I squash Courts.

The standard of the squash was much below expectation as both the matches were one sided. C. Mechlai outclassed his opponent N. G. Chinoy and Madhav Apte got no opposition from his opponent Mehta, and won the match in three straight games. Looking to the today's performances Madhav will win hands down in the final.

Coming to Men's Singles, there was only one good match out of four. In which S. F. Karaka had to fight hard, playing against Jitoo Mehrotra who fought very well for the second game and then won the game at 10-8, but lost the succeeding two.

Seeded player R. F. Moss outclassed Sirdasani, and didn't allow him to score a single point in the last game.

The following are the results:—

F. Castelino beat V. C. Vaidya 9-1, 9-4, 10-9; R. B. Jhaveri beat Russi Patel 9-7, 9-2, 9-0; R. F. Moss beat B. N. Shivdasani; S. F. Karaka beat J. N. Mehrotra, 9-5, 8-10, 9-2, 10-8.

Junior Singles Semi-Finals:—

S. Mechlai beat N. G. Chinoy 9-0, 9-5, 9-4; M. W. Apte beat J. S. Mehta 9-0, 9-3, 9-2.

To-day' Fixtures at 6 P.M.:—

Raj Kumar Narpat Singh vs A. R. V. Peermahomed; R. K. Malhotra vs. M. W. Murray; Adi Bilimoria vs. Ajit Ramchandani; Russi Panday vs. K. D. Varishta; Arvind G. Daptary vs D. S. Dalal.

Turner Cup Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two matches were decided in the Turner Memorial Cup Tournament on Saturday evening at the Brabourne Stadium. In the first match between St Michael's Anjuna S.C. and Assn. da Ilha Divar, the former won by two goals to nothing. On the first occasion when these two teams met, Anjuna were leading by six goals to one and the game had to be abandoned due to failing light. Divar showed much improvement today and put up a plucky display. B. de Souza scored both goals for Anjuna.

The first major upset of the tournament was provided when Siolim XI who beat Saligao 8-0 in the early round, went down to Arpora S.C. by two goals to one despite very sodden ground, Arpora were seen to great advantage, and gave a sound display of team work which their opponents completely lacked. Siolim had the better exchanges for the first fifteen minutes, but deplorably failed before the goal, as Arpora by then first clearances, cleared time and again well out of the danger zone S. de Souza and A. de Souza scored for Arpora, while R. Leitao scored for Siolim.

Arpora will now meet Candolim in the Semi-Final.

There will be no matches on Sunday.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

3-15 p.m. Jai Hind vs Vidayni

4-15 p.m. Kanara Bros vs Young India (Karnatak League.)

5-30 p.m. Tatas vs Bombay Amateurs (First Division Harwood League)

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. Deolali Dremland vs Cidarth "B" (Georgian Cup).

4-30 p.m. BEST vs General Motors.

5-30 p.m. Dockyard 'A' vs Indian Gymkhana (Second Division Harwood League.)

BADMINTON

Bombay Gymkhana Courts

4 p.m. Western India Championships.

TABLE TENNIS

C.C.I. Courts

5-30 p.m. onwards Juniors Single final followed by Men's Singles, mixed doubles and Men's Doubles.

SQUASH

C.C.I. Squash Court

6 p.m. Western India Championship.

UPSETS IN MEN'S DOUBLES EVENT

Western India Badminton Championships

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two very keenly contested Men's Doubles matches were the pick of the evenings programme in the Western India Badminton Championships at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Ramesh Desai and Sushil Ruia were surprised by the Nasik pair, Tiley and Tidke when after losing the first game they easily captured the next, but though they were 7-all they flew into the lead upto 11, but thereafter it was the Nasik pair that collected the necessary points to draw level and then also to win the match.

P. M. D. Thackersey and B. P. Koppikar received as rude shock when G. P. Shirke and R. A. Dongre beat them by two straight games. The second game was very keenly faught. Shirke and his partner were for behind and the score stood at 6-14, in favour of their opponents, but then they drees level and were twice within reach of the winning points, but lost the service advantage. They got to 15-14, but Thackersey and Koppikar drew level but failed in their services and then Shirke and Dongre scored the necessary match points.

In the Women's Single Miss Betty Parias entered the Semi-finals where she meets Mrs. H. Lives, when she accounted for Miss S. M. Bhatt in straight games.

Young V. M. Bhatt entered the Semi-finals of the Junior Singles at the expense of Samant.

Davinder Mohan and Mrs. Lives had little difficulty in beating M. K. Bopardikar and Miss Hehmi Vakil by 15-11, 15-12. They now enter the Semi-finals of the Mixed event.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (Third Round)

C. P. Merchant beat K. S. Tiby 15-3, 15-8, Bala V. Ullal beat G. F. Fernandes 15-12, 15-11; V. A. Madgavkar beat S. C. Pendurkar 15-6, 15-2; M. K. Bopardikar beat V. Y. Vengurlekar 17-14, 15-3; K. K. Sachdev beat D. S. Kamble 15-13, 15-12; R. A. Dongre beat M. G. Mangalvadekar 17-18, 15-2, 15-8; P. M. Jhaveri beat D. N. Dhongade 8-15, 18-17, 15-6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

First Round: Miss Mumtaz Chinoy beat Miss Babette Saldanha 11-4, 11-7; Miss Tehmi Vakil beat Miss Kshatreya 11-5, 11-3;

Quarter Final: Miss B. Farias beat Miss S. M. Bhat 11-8, 11-3.

JUNIORS SINGLES

B. Beharilal beat P. H. Shah 15-9, 17-14; S. A. Phalnikar beat K. Mehta 15-6, 16-6; V. M. Bhat beat S. A. Samant 15-0, 15-4;

MEN'S DOUBLES

Third Rounds: P. S. Nilkant and Burjor D. Shroff beat V. V. Ullal and Bhoja V. Ullal 15-3, 15-3; K. C. Tiby and B. P. Tidke beat Ramesh D. Desai and Sushil Ruia 15-9, 5-15, 15-11; G. P. Shirke and R. A. Dongre beat P. M. D. Thackersey and B. P. Koppikar 15-11, 17-15; G. S. Kalyanpur and C. P. Merchant beat V. Y. Vengurlekar and N. R. Samant 15-4, 15-3; D. G. Mugeve and Bala V. Ullal w.o. D. Natu and S. M. Mehendale.

MIXED DOUBLES

Homi Talyarkhan and Miss V. Oak beat Motiram Desai and Miss Homai Dubash 15-11, 15-7; Davinder Mohan an Mrs. Mobina Luvis beat M. K. Bopardikar and Miss Tehmi Vakil 15-11, 15-12;

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

Court No. 1: 4 p.m. K. V. Kulkarni vs. S. A. Phalnikar; 4-20 p.m. Miss H. Dubash vs. Miss Hehmi Kavil; 4-40 p.m. R. A. Dongre vs. P. S. Nilkant; 5 p.m. H. Ferreira vs. B. V. Ullal; 5-40 p.m. Davinder Mohan vs. M. K. Bopardikar; 6 p.m. Miss M. Chiony and Mrs. N. Luvis vs. Miss B. Saldanha and Miss P. Puri; 6-20 p.m. Davinder Mohan and M. N. Desai vs. G. P. Shirke and R. A. Dongre; 6-40 p.m. D. G. Mugeve and B. V. Ullal vs. K. S. Tiby and Tidke.

Court No. 2: 4 p.m. A. C. Parikh vs. A. Parekh; 4-20 p.m. Miss M. Chinoy vs. Miss S. D. Rege; 4-40 p.m. B. D. Shroff vs. P. M. Jhaveri; 5 p.m. K. K. Sachdev vs. H. K. Talyarkhan; 5-20 p.m. M. S. Patil vs. B. M. Ahuja; 5-40 p.m. C. P. Merchant vs. R. D. Desai; 6 p.m. V. A. Madgavkar vs. G. L. Luvis 6-20 p.m. P. S. Nilkant and B. D. Shroff vs. H. Ferreira and H. K. Talvarkhan; 6-40 p.m. M. S. Patil and M. K. Bopardikar vs. G. S. Kalyanpur and C. P. Merchant.

(See Page 16)

Threat Of Sanctions Against India

BRITISH PRESS UPSET AT PT. NEHRU'S STAND

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10 (UPI).

Although the text of the replies given by the Government of India to President Truman and Attlee, in regard to the suggestion which emanated from them for the settlement of the Kashmir dispute through arbitration, has not been released for publication, it is gathered from sources in touch with the U.S.A. and U. K.. Embassies in New Delhi that the word 'surprised' used by the Indian Prime Minister with reference to the unexpected turn which was sought to be given to the entire Indo-Pakistan situation was not appreciated by them.

The same source further opined that the Truman-Attlee move was to be attributed to tips received presumably from the American representatives on the Kashmir Commission who appear to have shown persistent weakness in pointing out to the Pakistan authorities how they had been systematically deviating and shifting their grounds from the stand they had originally taken with regard to the status of the "Tribal raiders" vis-a-vis the Indian troops, so far as the Indo-Pakistan dispute on Kashmir was concerned.

In this connection, the Kashmir Commission's virtual acceptance of the Pakistan Government's demand for 'tribal raiders' comprising the "Azad Kashmir force being rated on the same footing as the Indian troops employed in defending Kashmir" is cited as an illustration.

The suggestion that the Government of India had at any stage of their negotiations with the Kashmir Commission agreed to the proposition that the withdrawal of Indian troops from Kashmir and Jammu should synchronise with the withdrawal of tribal raiders who fought on the other side, is characterised as an absolute myth.

India's Replu Not Released

NEW DELHI, September 10 (PTI): The Chairman and a member of the United Nations Kashmir Commission are expected to arrive here on Monday to meet the Secretary General of the External Affairs Ministry Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, it is learned.

The Commission, while releasing for publication today its latest proposal for arbitration has not released India's reply along with it, although the External Affairs Ministry had expressed to the Commission the desirability of doing so.

London "Times" Threat

"Indian leaders have not behaved well in this matter" says the 'Times' to-day, in an editorial on the Kashmir dispute.

Th eeditorial concludes with a thinly veiled threat of the United Nations sanctions and adds: "If India will not accept the appeals of Mr. Attlee and President Truman that the truce terms should be outlined by Admiral Nimitz which would be better and prompter way to security, the Security Council will have to make up its mind quickly on the course to be followed."

Partition, Alternative To War

The "New Statesman and Nation" in its to-day's issue writes:—"The real problem, is for either side to admit, which each knows in its heart, that the alternative to continuous war is acceptance of some form of partition. In accepting the arbitration of Admiral Nimitz, Pakistan may believe that it will come down on their side or again they may simply be accepting in the belief that India will refuse. That would be old Jinnah tactics. In those days, the Congress was usually obliged by putting itself in the wrong. If India is wise, she will rely on the strength of her case and welcome Admiral Nimitz."

Commission's Memorandum

The following is the text of the memorandum which the Chairman of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan addressed to the two Governments on August 30, 1949:-

1. The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan has given long and intensive study to the replies of the Governments of India and Pakistan of May 18 and 30, 1949, respectively, to the Commission's truce terms of April 28, as well as to the letter of the Government of India of June 17 and the results of the consultations between representatives of the Commission and the Government of Pakistan and Karachi, June 25 to 28, 1949. As the two Governments are aware, the Commission has recognised that neither Government has found it possible to give to the truce terms unreserved acceptances requested by the Commission.

2. The Commission subsequently decided to seek to bring about agreement on a cease-fire line through meetings of the military representatives of the two Governments. The Commission is highly gratified that these meetings, held in Karachi from July 18 to 28, 1949, resulted in the definition of an agreed cease-fire line, thus completing the implementation of Part I of the resolution of August 13, 1948.

3. Hopeful that the success of the meetings of the military representatives held in Karachi presaged a new and more suitable opportunity for both Governments to agree on the problems relating to the implementation of Part II of the Commission's resolution of August 13, 1948 the Commission invited the Governments of India and Pakistan to send representatives to meet together under the auspices of the Commission. In view of the letters of reply from both Governments, wherein they reaffirmed their opposed position with respect to the provisional agenda, the Commission felt constrained to withdraw its invitation, for the reasons expressed in its letter of August 19, 1949.

4. The implementation of Part II of the Commission's resolution of 15th August 1948, remains unaccomplished The Commission strongly feels that early and definit action in this regard is desirable, and has no doubt that both Governments share this view. The Commission remains convinced of the sincere desire of both Governments to solve the Kashmir problem by peaceful means and of their firm intention to fulfil the commitments they have entered into in this regard.

5. The Commission has therefore, in the light of existing circumstances, decided to ask both Governments whether they will agree to the course of action outlined below for the conclusion of the truce:

(I) The two Governments agree

(a) that they will submit to arbitration the differences existing between them concerning all questions raised by them regarding implementation of Part II of the resolution of 13 August 1948, the arbitrator to decide these questions according to equity, and his decisions to be binding on both parties;

(b) that the arbitration will terminate once the truce terms are decided upon:

(c) that Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz will be the arbitrator;

(d) that the procedure for the arbitration will be worked out subsequently;

(e) since the procedure of arbitration will be limited to the conclusion of a truce the Commission will continue in the exercise of its functions. Upon an arbitral decision the Commission will undertake the tasks assigned to it under the truce and under the resolution of 5 January 1949.

(II) With reference to paragraph (I) (d), above, the Commission considers that it would be inappropriate, in advance of approval by the parties of the proposed course of action and of the person of the arbitrator, to seek to define the exact procedure to be followed.

6. The Commission recommends this course of action as an effective means of overcoming the obstacles which have so far stood in the way of the implementation of the truce agreement. If accepted by the two Governments, the Commission is confident that the implementation of the truce agreement will be speedily begun and that the Commission and the two Governments will be placed in a position to pursue their respective tasks leading to the final settlement of the problem, the continued existence of which is a source of grave concern not only to both Governments, but also to the other member States of the United Nations.

7. The Commission requests that, after your Government has given this matter its careful and deliberate consideration, it may be favoured with a written reply.

INDIA TO MAKE BOILERS

Birlas' Agreement With British Firm

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10 (API): India will soon start manufacturing shell-type boilers of British design, it was learnt here to-day.

An agreement has just been concluded between Birla Brothers and a British firm, for the manufacture of such boilers in a factory at Agarpara, near Calcutta.

The factory, now in process of construction, is expected to cover an area of about 47,000 square feet. Production is likely to begin next year. The boilers to be made there will be to designs supplied by Babcock and Wilcox and will be manufactured under licence from that firm.

The agreement also provides for a certain number of Indian engineers to receive instruction and practical training at the Babcock and Wilcox works at Oldbury, near Birmingham.

Deadlier Than Atom Bomb

GENEVA, Sept. 10 (PTI-Reuter):—Dr. Brock Chisholm, Canadian Chief of the World Health Organisation, said here to-day that a deadly germ-bomb substance—seven ounces of which would wipe out mankind—"can be made anywhere."

But he refused to elaborate on his startling speech about the destructive power of bacteriological weapons—"making the atom bomb obsolete"—at yesterday's conference of the World Union of Peace Organisations.

"There is no point in saying any more," he stated to-day.

"It simply does not matter what the substance is or where it is."

"In any case my information is several years old. I am not abreast of latest developments. The top military men of each country know what they themselves have, but they do not know what other countries have."

WHEN BEVAN WILL COME TO INDIA

LONDON, Sept. 10 (PTI-Reuter):—Mr. Aneurin Bevan, British Health Minister, hopes to visit India early next year at the invitation of the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, but he is unable to fix any definite date owing to "other very pressing matters", a Health Ministry official said to-day.

"At present he is unable to make the date very hard owing to the political situation," the spokesman said, "but he will be in India as soon as he can get away."

He added that India's Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, had been so "pressing in her desire that Mr. Bevan should advise on India's health problems when she visited London that Mr. Bevan was impressed."

TEXTILE PRICE CONTROL AND EXCISE DUTY TO STAY

New Plan To Accelerate Free Movement Of Cloth

PARADOX OF ACCUMULATION DESPITE FALL IN PRODUCTION

(By Our Staff Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE overall position as it emerged from the two-day conferences of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji, Minister for Industries and Supplies, Government of India, with different textile interests of the Province—mill-owners, merchants, labour and consumers—was crystallised at a press conference convened by the Minister, this evening, at the Textile Commissioner's Office in Bombay.

NO RELIEF TO CONSUMERS

Though there will be considerable relaxation of every other type of control, the Price Control structure will remain intact, nor will there be any revision of prices before November 1st.

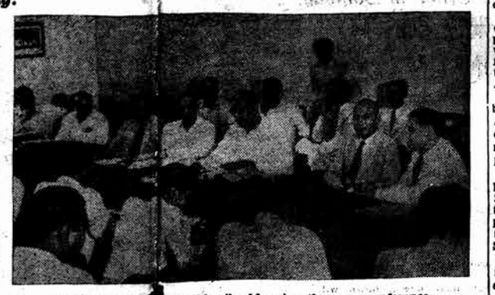
The Production Control Order will be withdrawn, except in such respects as are essential for fixing ex-mill prices.

Wholesalers and retailers will be freely licensed. Licenses will only be refused, when there are specific charges of undesirable conduct.

Mills which have closed down will be allowed to sell their entire existing stocks through licensed trade channels. If they reopen within a month, they will be allowed to sell the total new production through licensed trade channels, which also is for a period of three months after opening.

All mills will be allowed to sell their accumulated stocks of upto the end of July through licensed trade channels. But the stocks for August can be similarly disposed of after September 21.

Mills will be free to sell one-third of their production in each variety other than production for export or on Government orders, through trade channels, without prior reference to the Textile Commissioner.



Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherji addressing the press conference

SUPPLIES FOR PROVINCES

Provincial Governments are now not allowed to charge, any levy of the margin over ex-mill price except on any stocks which may be purchased purely on Government account and not by traders. The balance of the production will be available for provincial and State Governments for purchase and distribution, through agencies controlled or nominated by them till the 15th of the month, following that in which the cloth or yarn or produced. Within the limits of this availability, a Provincial or State Government, may order its requirements through the Textile Commissioner at least one month in advance of the month, in which the cloth or yarn is to be produced.

By certain other arrangements, it has also been decided that in the event of a Provincial or State Government not lifting the stipulated quantity, the mills are free to sell surplus and unpurchased stocks through normal trade channels.

NO REVISION OF EXCISE DUTY

Excise duty will not be revised during the current financial year.

For the smooth working of the agreements arrived at, certain central and regional committees have also been set up.

The Central Committee will be a co-ordinating Committee and will consist of representatives of the Regional Committees. These Committees will advise the Textile Commissioner and function as Sub-Committees of the Textile Advisory Committee, but will act on their own initiative whenever necessary.

BOMBAY REGIONAL COMMITTEE

It was agreed that the Bombay Regional Advisory Committe would consist of the following members:—

One representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

One representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.

One representative of the Bombay wholesale trade.

One representative of the Ahmedabad wholesale trade.

One representative of the I.N.T.U.C.

One representative of Hind Mazdoor Sabha.

One representative of the Textile Commissioner and the Provincial Textile Controller.

This Committee may have Sub-Committees for Ahmedabad and other areas if necessary.

"NOTHING LIKE CRISIS"

Reviewing the present position, Dr. Mookerjee referred to what had been characterised as a sudden crisis in the textile industry in the country and quoted specific facts and figures to show that it was not so, although he did not intend to minimise the gravity of the situation. "I can assure you", he said, "that nothing like a crisis has taken place in the textile industry."

He revealed that out of the total number of 359 textile mills in the country, only 17 in the whole country closed down completely, and this had happened not during the last two months, but since April last. 13 mills

(Continued on page 17)

A.I.T.U.C's Call For General Strike Of Textile Workers

BOMBAY, September 10 (U.P.I.): The All-India Trade Union Congress has ceided to call a general strike of the textile workers in Ahmedabad and other areas, the date of which will be fixed at the All-India Textile Workers' Conference, which is scheduled to be held in Bombay on the 25th, 26th, and 27th November, next.

A decision to this effect was taken at a preparatory committee meeting of the A.I.T.U.C., held under the presidentship of Mr. Chakkarai Chettiar today. Delegates from various textile centres, including Madras, Indore, Ujjain, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Calcutta, and Bihar attended the meeting.

The meeting also decided to issue immediately a draft manifesto explaining the present textile crisis, as well as containing the basic demands of the workers.

BRITISH TROOPS TO QUIT CEYLON

COLOMBO, Sept. 10, (A.P.I.): After next month, British Troops will remain in Ceylon only as "welcome guests" in certain areas to be specified, a Ministry of Defence spokesman said here today.

Formation of Ceylon's Army will begin soon, and its strength will be 3,000 he added.

As a beginning, Ceylon troops will take over anti-aircraft and coastal defence of Colombo from United Kingdom, the spokesman said.

The ultimate withdrawal of British troops was envisaged, but nothing definite was yet decided, he said.

U.S. To Invest In Sterling Countries

TERMS INCLUDE SUPPLY OF SERVICES AND GOODS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 (PTI-Reuter): The American-British-Canadian Financial Conference to-day adopted a programme to encourage investment of American capital in the Sterling Area.

In their first decision to relieve Britain's crucial dollar shortage, the nine Ministers adopted unanimously the report of the "Overseas Investment Committee" which they appointed on Wednesday.

The Committee report was released by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. John Snyder, as spokesman for the conference.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT

The main points of the agreement reached to-day were:

(1) The United States will encourage and assist investment projects.

(2) Britain will do everything possible to remove obstacles to investment.

(3) Britain, the United States and Canada will support membership in the World Bank of Sterling Area countries not now members.

(4) The United States will study the possibility of Export Import Bank loans to Sterling Area countries.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY

Following is the official summary of the report of the "Overseas Investment Committee" which, now that it is adopted by the full conference, represents an agreement between the three delegations.

"The Committee reviewed both recent experience with—and future prospects for—the flow of productive investment, both private and public, from the United States and Canada to countries comprising the Sterling Area.

"The Committee also considered the beneficial effects which the Sterling Area might derive, directly and indirectly, from the flow of such investment to other parts of the world, especially to under-developed areas.

"The Committee concluded that a properly directed flow of productive investment from the Dollar Area to the Sterling Area was one of the appropriate instruments for dealing with the current disequilibrium between the Sterling and Dollar Areas.

"Such flow of investment would help relieve not only current payments disequilibrium between the two areas, but also would facilitate reaching a future payments equilibrium by increasing productive capacity in the recipient countries.

"It was recognised that private capital would respond to the need for investment only if offered adequate opportunities and incentive.

DIRECT INVESTMENT

"It was agreed that special attention should be devoted to the promotion of direct investments, involving a contribution of management experience, technical know-how, and business enterprises, particularly in underdeveloped regions of the Sterling Area.

"In connection with the operations of the International Bank, it was noted that such financing depends in the first instance upon the banks receiving from member-countries appropriate loan projects offering reasonable prospects of repayment.

"While the Committee considered that the International Bank should be regarded as the prime source of international financing of basic economic development from public funds, opportunities may also be expected to arise for the Export Import Bank to assist Sterling Area countries (including those not yet members of the International Bank) in financing the purchase of United States' goods and services, normally on a short or medium-term basis.

"Like the International Bank, the Export Import Bank adheres to strict credit standards, and takes into account the contribution which its financing may make to the borrowing country's capacity to repay."

Speaking to the press, Mr. Snyder said the conference has come to no other decisions so far, but that the several committees would work over the week-end and another plenary session of Ministers and staffs would be held on Monday.

SECUNDERABAD, September 10 (UPI): Rajala Rami Reddy, Secretary of the Taluka Congress Committee of Magarkarnool, Mahboobnagar District, has been arrested by the District police on suspecion of being a Communist sympathiser.

'BLACKHOLE' TRAGEDY AVERTED IN CALCUTTA

Students Huddled Together In Police Vans Swoon

CALCUTTA, Septembtr 10, (U.P.I.).

BUT for the timely intervention of Mr. N. C. Chakrabarti, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. T. P. Mookerjee, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta might have witnessed a "Blackhole Tragedy" in the premises of the city police court this afternoon.

The tragedy was averted but there were casualties—five students fainted inside one of the vans, and they had to be removed to medical college hospital in ambulance cars. The condition of some others is reported to be serious.

These college students were arrested yesterday for staging demonstrations before the University, and were brought down from Lalajar police headquarters to the court in four ill-ventilated "Black Marias" at about 2 p.m.

These vans have recently been purchased by the Government each having accommodation for 30 persons, and although 105 were to be transported in four vans, over 40 students were huddled together in the first van, and the remaining students in the other three vans.

Piteous cries of "water, water, we are dyeing" were heard inside the first van, when is was parked in front of the court lock-up, and for about quarter of an hour, the van stood in the scorching sun under lock and key.

Their cries drew the attention of the Fourth Magistrate, Mr. T. P. Mookerjee who left his court and rushed downstairs and asked for the keys of the van.

In the meantime, the President Magistrate had also arrived there, and made frantic efforts to get the keys to open the door of the van. It took about ten minutes to get the keys. When the van was opened, the students came out in a most pitiable condition of exhaustion, and five of them lost consciousness. The two magistrates themselves rendered first aid with the help of the police. Ice and water were immediately supplied to the students, but the five faited had to be removed to hospital. On hearing the cries and shouts of the students from inside the prison vans, a large crowd assmbled at the gates of the court building in an agitated mood. Lorry loads of armed police headed by a wireless van soon arrived and stood in front of the court premises in Bankshall Street to guard against any untoward incident.

The students complained to the Chief Presidency Magistrate that inspite of their protests against being packed into the already overcrowded van, they were kicked and pushed in at Lall Bazar.

The Additional Chief Presidency Magistrate held his court in the open compound and released them on personal bond of rupees 100 each. The hearing has been adjourned till September 23.

ASSAM RIFLES FOR BURMA BORDER

IMPHAL, September 10 (U.P.I.): A contingent of Assam Rifles has been despatched to the Indo-Burmese border as a precautionary measure and for maintenance of peace on the border.

Burmese insurgents have been reported to have occupied Tammu, a small town 37 miles from the border of the Manipur State.

200 BURMA REBELS FACE ANNIHILATION

RANGOON, September 10 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Over 200 rebels faced annihilation or surrender in the encircled town of Namkhan on the Sino-Burmese border, a Burma Army spokesman said last night.

Fierce fighting is in progress and Namkhan is completely surrounded, the spokesman added.

It is occupied by Kachin troops, who are reported to have deserted the Government and joined up with the Karen insurgents during the Central Burma fighting.

SPYING FOR U.S. AND TITO?

Ex-Hungarian Minister Indicted

BUDAPEST, Sept. 10 (PTI-Reuter): M. Laszlo Rajk, former Hungarian Foreign Minister, and seven others were charged with spying for the American and Yugoslav Intelligence Services in an indictment released to-day.

Their trial begins on September 16.

Main surprise is the indictment with the Hungarians of M. Lazar Brankov, former Yugoslav Charge de Affaires in Budapest.

M. Brankov resigned and declared himself for the Cominform and against Tito several months ago.

The indictment accused the eight of working with the American Foreign Office of strategic services through Switzerland and with the Yugoslav intelligence service.

They are also charged with attempting to overthrow the Hungarian Government by force.

CLAIMS OF MADRAS CITY IN ANDHRA PROVINCE

Mr. Prakasam's Amendments To Constitution Act

MADRAS, September 10 (P.T.I.).

MR. T. PRAKASAM, former Premier of Madras, has given notice of three amendments to the First Schedule of the Constitution Act regarding the immediate formation of the Andhra Province.

The amendments will come up for discussion before the Congress Party of the Constituent Assembly shortly.

The first amendment suggests the division of Madras City into North and South with river Cooum as dividing line and forming the Andhra Province with North Madras and eleven northern districts of the Province. The second alternative favours Madras City being constituted into a separate province on a par with Coorg as a Centrally Administered Area. The third amendment wants the division of the territories of the Province excluding the City into two sub-Provinces Madras North and South and the district of Madras comprising the City and its neighbourhood being declared joint territory between the two sub-Provinces.

U. S. WINS WIGHTMAN CUP

HAVERPORD (Pennsylvania), Sept. 10 (PTI-Reuter): The United States to-day won the Wightman Lawn Tennis Cup for the thirteenth successive time when Miss Doris Hart beat Britain's No. 1 Mrs. Betty Hilton, 6-1, 6-3 to give the Americans a decisive 4-0 lead in the best-of-seven match here.

SOUTH INDIANS CONQUER GOANS IN ZONAL FINAL

Record Crowd Witnesses An Odd Goal In Five Victory

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BEFORE a record crowd this evening at the Cooperage the South Indians beat the Goans in the Zonal Football Final by three goals to two. The South Indians wrestled away the trophy from the Goans, in what proved to be the most exciting match of the season. The Goans took the lead in the opening period, but the South Indians scored thrice in the second while the Goans reduced with another in the closing stages.

Mr. Oscar. H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate presided and gave away the prizes.

Vaidya, Maxic Vaz and Braganza played well for the Goans, while Santiago, Mukundan and Papen were outstanding for the South Indians who had very many good scoring opportunities, but failed to take advantage.

Every player was on his mettle and the rival goalkeepers were tested equally. Outstanding was a beautiful left kick by Maxy Fernandes which Aricknathan just managed to save by diving across goalmouth

Sensationally an uproar greeted the Goans opening goal when Maxy Fernandes sent in a beautiful shot from a pass by Fenelon Almeida in the twelvth minute of play. Short passing by the three inners made this opening possible.

Maxy was proving dangerous on the right wing and once more he outwitted a half to cross in and shoot but he was badly placed and a feeble kick resulted. Aricknathan saved. Maxy once again centre and Salu Fernandes headed but Aricknathan collected well.

Mukundan tried hard to gain the equalized but his shot went-wide. Thomas was off colour and together with much unwanton fumbling in the goal area no useful advantage was served. In the very last minute of the opening session the South Indians were just swarmed like flies in the Goan goal but they failed one after another to take full advantage of the numerous chances offered.

Goans took the initiative after their single goal advantage in the initial period and a free kick outside the box failed to produce results. The South Indians had a chance of a life time to equalize but Santiago, who had only to push the ball past D'Costa, the goalie shot straight into him.

D'Costa affected two marvellous saves in the Goan goal when single handed he fearlessly stopped too close range shots both from Mukundan. But in the minute that followed — the twelveth exactly Mukundan centred and the ball landed plum in the goalmouth but D'Costa pushed it up and it appeared that he pushed it into goal but apparently Anwer who jumped in headed the ball in.

Two minutes later the South Indians forged ahead when a goalmouth scramble terminated in Santiago getting a pass which he shot straight past D'Costa. Anwer was proving dangerous in his new role as centre forward and he made a fine solo attempt with the goalie out of station, but he had the misfortune of seeing the ball just pass the upright.

In the twenty-third minute of play in the second period Anwer positioned himself well to a pass from Santiago and had D'Costa beaten ends up to give the South Indians their third goal.

The Goans missed a grand chance of scoring when the ball whizzed past across an empty goal and finally Braganza slammeed it in but Papen came in and stopped with his chest One minute later an indirect kick was awarded against Aricknathan for holding on to the ball beyond the prescribed time and Almeida took the kick passed to Maxy who slammed it in to give the Goans their second goal, but they lost the match and failed to regain the trophy.

The teams:—

South Indians:—Aricknathan; Manuel Papen; Ananthram, Krishnan, Parameswaren; Santiago Anwer, Mukundan, Thomas, Balan.

Goans:—D. D'Costa; St. Anne, Vaidya; G. D'Costa, Rebiero, Franklin; Maxy, Fenchon, Euseblo, Braganza, Salu.

Referee:—L. L. Panton.

THE HAGUE R. T. C.

Getting Down To Put Results On Paper

THE HAGUE, Sept. 10 (PTI-Reuter): After three weeks exploratory discussions, the delegates to the Round Table Conference on Indonesia are now getting down to formulating on paper the results of their preliminary talks.

This was announced here to-day by the Secretary-General of the Conference, in a progress report reviewing the first three weeks of the Conference. Fruitful and necessary work was now proceeding on the Committee level, the report said. It said that there had been throughout a mutual appreciation of the respective points of view, producing an atmosphere which augurs well for the future work of the Conference."

There was no conference business to-day.

AMBEDKAR CASTS HIS LOT FOR SANSKRIT

Moving Constituent Assembly For India's "Lingua Franca"

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10 (PTI).

INDIA's Law Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, is among those who have sponsored Sanskrit as the official language of the Indian Union. One of his supporters is Dr. B. V. Keskar, India's Deputy Minister for external affairs and another Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed.

Questioned about this move, Dr. Ambedkar asked a P.T.I. Correspondent this evening, "What is wrong with Sanskrit?"

An amendment seeking Sanskrit to be India's official language will be taken up by the Constituent Assembly when the question of official language is considered by the house.

Other signatories to the amendment are: Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra (West Bengal), Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras), Mr. G. S. Guha, (Tripura-Manipur and Khasi States), Mr C. M. Poonacha (Coorg), Mr. V. Ramaiah (Pudukkottah), Mr. V. I. Muniswamy Pillay (Madras), Kallur Subba Rao (Madras), Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao (Madras), Mr. D. Govinda Doss (Madras), Dr. P. Subbarayan (Madras), Dr. V. Subramaniam (Madras), Mrs. G. Durgabai (Madras) and Mrs. Dakshayani Velayudhan (Madras).

The amendment reads:

"310 A.

1. The official language of the Union shall be Sanskrit.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in clause one of this article, for a period of fifteen years from the commeniement of this sonstitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used at such commencement:

Provided that the President may, during the said period, by order authorise for any of the official purposes of the Union the use of Sanskrit in addition to the English language.

(3:— Notwithstanding anything contained in this Article, Parliament may by law provide for the use of the English language after the said period of fifteen years for such purposes as may be specified in such law".

Consequential changes substituting Sanskrit for Hindi have also been suggested for the rest of the Articles.

POONA RACES

FIRST ROYALTY SPRINGS SURPRISE IN MONSOON CUP

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

In thoroughly enjoyable cloudy weather punters made a good start, but later on a couple of form horses failed to materialise and ultimately placed the Bookmakers on the better side.

The entertainment was of thrilling order. Duffy and Kheem Singh displayed rare skill when steering home Snehprabha and Fair Haven in their respective events. Snehprabha was drawn on the extreme outside and the field was closely bunched up below the distance. Sweet Maryia forged ahead and looked like prevailing when a couple of lengths were left to be traversed and the issue seemed to lye between her and the early leader Flying Dragon. When Duffy made a spectacular bid on the rails to score a thrilling race on Snehprabha

Fair Haven(winner of the Nira Plate won in a desperate finish and returned 1 minute 13-3/5 seconds for the sprint journey which incidentally is the best timing cut at Poona so far during this season.

The feature, the Monsoon Cup fell to rank outsider, First Royalty. Public Choice Khan Saheb was a miserable failure and he failed to show at any stage of the ten furlongs journey. His bracket companion, Rao Saheb led the field by lengths and went out of it after midway.

Trainer Ebrahim Mahomed sent out a double through Pretty Town and Miss Rutty and Maj. Lad saddled winners Snehprabha and Pratapgarh for Maharaja of Gwalior. Jockers Chavan, Duffy and Amir Ahmed rode two winners each in the day.

There were only seven tickets on the treble event pool. Each ticket fetched Rs. 7,600-8.

The following are the results:+

THE JEJURI PLATE. Division III.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Alimahomed Chotani's PRETTY TOWN 8-12 P. Khade 1
Mr. H. C. Jehangir's MACK 8-12 Damodar 2
Major A. Svamvur's GRACE DARLING 8-9 Aurobinda 3
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's BIG BOSS 8-12 Z. K. Khan 4
All ran.
Won by: 3/4 length, 4 lengths. 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 31 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs 14.
Trainer: E. Mahomed.

THE DEHU PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr. Kelso's MISS RUTTY 7-9 Devaney 1
Maharani Ghimnabai's ADORABLE 8-13 R. Bhosle 2
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's NEW ERA 9-2 Purtusingh 3
Mr. G. M. Pittie's ARMY AND NAVY 8-0 Din Mohamed 4
All ran.
Won by: Short head, 2 1/4 lengths, 4 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 13 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: E. Mahomed.

THE R. HIGGINS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's SNEHPRABHA 9-5 Duffy 1
The Rani of Jasdan's SWEET MARYLA 8-7 Z. K. Khan 2
Mr. Mohammed Ali's FLYING DRAGON 8-11 N. Dar 3
Mr. S. M. Modi's REPARTEE 8-12 Damodar 4
Not run: Rashtrapati.
Won by: Short head, Head, Head.
Time: 1 minute 29 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 28 and Rs. 32.
Trainer: Major V. M. Lad.

THE JEJURI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. Fali H. Mehta's ZAR 8-9 S. Chavan 1
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's FURAT 8-12 Medhe 2
Mr. Diamond's FLORIDA 8-9 Duffy 3
Mr. V. Rosenthal's EGYPTIAN BELLE 8-9 Argade 4
All ran.
Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, Neck, 3 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 30 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 122. Places Rs. 28, Rs. 35 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE MAHOMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's PRATAPGARH 9-1 Amir Ahmed 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's JAI MALHAR 7-0 Devaney 2
Mr. Hugo Wachsmann's MIDINETTE 7-4 J Bhosle 3
Mr. Mahomedalli's ICY HOT 8-1 Din Mohamed 4
Not run: Fowzia, Desert Hawk, On and On, Khyber, Cinesina and Kiss Miss.
Won by: Neck, 2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 31 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 31 and Rs. 22.
Trainer: Major V. M. Lad.

THE MONSOON CUP.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mrs. and Mr. Justice's FIRST ROYALTY 9-6 A. Ahmed 1
Messrs. C. J. Shah and M. H. Ahmedbhoy's JANE JIGAR 8-7 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. K. K. Permanand's NAMDAR 8-13 Damodar 3
Maharani Chimnabai's BOOP'S FANCY 8-12 S. Chavan 4
Not run: King Sheridan, Near Image, Rajput Warrior and Doorani.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, Short head, Short head.
Time: 2 minutes 10 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 215. Places Rs. 44, Rs. 21 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: L. W. Marrable.

THE JEJURI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. A. S. Motabhoy and E. D. Pandole's RUSTUM 8-12 Duffy .. 1
Mr. Fali H. Mehta's LOCHINVAR 8-12 Chavan 2
Nawab Sir Mehr Shah and Lt.-Col. Syed Abid Hussain's MARHABA 8-12 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. P. D. Aswani's PAST THE POST 8-9 Purtusingh 4
Not run: Nature Boy and Shah Fredoon.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, Head, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 31 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 24 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: Moosa.

THE NIRA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr. Mahomed Moloobhoy's FAIR HAVEN 7-13 Kheemsingh 1
Maharani Seeta Devi's RAGHU 8-1 P. Khade 2
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's QUICKSAND 7-11 Purtusingh 3
The Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s ILLICIT 7-2 Shivanna 4
All ran.
Won by: Head, 1 3/4 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 13 3/5 seconds
Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 20. Rs. 24 and Rs. 47.
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

THE LONAVLA PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Maharani Seeta Devi's KALPNA 8-7 S. Chavan 1
Mr. A. A. Suterwala's WET BOB 8-1 Damodar 2
Messrs. Hasham Khan and L. S. Chaskar's D. DAY 8-12 J. Bhosle 3
The Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s BLUE LOTUS 8-13 Kheemsingh 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 77. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 34 and Rs. 58.
Trainer: Major Jadhav.

NEHRU PLEDGES TOTAL ABOLITION OF ZAMINDARI

(Continued from page 12)

particular question in India today, you are thinking of something that is dynamic, that is changing, that is revolutionary, that may well change the face of India. Either way, whether you deal with it or do not deal with it, it is not a static thing, and if I may say so, it is something which is not entirely and absolutely within the control of law and parliaments even.

"We have to consider these problems not in the legalistic sense. There are some people who are owners of land, owners of zamindaris, etc., and, naturally, they feel that their interests might be affected by this land legislation. They are affected, the way this land legislation is being dealt with today and I am acquainted a little more intimately with the United Provinces legislation than with others—may appear to them not completely right so far as they are concerned, but it is a better way, a juster way, from their point of view than any other way that is going to come later on.

"Looking at the situation all over the world, and all over Asia, nothing is more urgent, nothing is more important, nothing is more vital than agrarian reform on the biggest scale. It has been not today's policy but an old policy of the National Congress that the zamindari institution, the big estate institution, must be abolished. So far as we are concerned, we who are connected with the Congress, shall give effect to that pledge wholly, completely, hundred per cent, and no law and no judge is going to come in our way. Let this be quite clear.

LIMITATIONS OF JUDICIARY

"We honour our judges within limits. But no judge, no supreme court, can make itself a third chamber. No supreme court, no judiciary, can stand in judgment over the sovereign will of Parliament representing the will of the entire community. It can pull up even that sovereign will if it goes wrong but in the ultimate analysis, where the future of the community is concerned, no judiciary can come in the way. After all the whole Constitution is a creature of Parliament ultimately. But we must respect the judiciary, we must respect the Supreme Court and the other high courts of the land as checks, as wise people whose duty it is to see that in a moment of passion and in a moment of excitement even the representatives of the people do not go wrong, as they might. In the judicial atmosphere of the courts, they should see to it that nothing is done that may be against the Constitution, that may be against the good of the country, that may be against equity in the larger sense of the term. Therefore, if such a thing occurs, they should draw attention to that fact, but it is obvious that no court of law and no system of judiciary can function if we have two houses, for instance in the nature of a third house of correction. So within these limitations it is highly important that the judiciary should function.

CREATION OF SECOND CHAMBER

Guidance For Right Path

"Most Provincial Governments have decided to have a second Chamber. Why have they so decided? The second Chamber also is an elected Chamber mostly. Presumably, they have so decided because they wanted some check somewhere to 'nay apid' decision of the first Chamber which the first chamber itself may later perhaps regret and perhaps want to draw back. So, from that point of view it is desirable to have people who scrutinise what you do, not in regard to the basic principles that you lay down, but to see that you do not go wrong. As some times even the best of legislatures may go wrong. But ultimately, the fact remains that the Legislature must be supreme and must not be interfered with by the courts of law in such measures of social reform.

"Indeed, otherwise, you have strange proceedings adopted. One is, of course, actual change of the Constitution. The other is, as we have seen in countries across the seas, the Executive which is the appointing authority of that judiciary begins to appoint judges of its own liking to see that it gets decisions in its own favour. That is not a very good approach to the question either."

Pandit Nehru submitted that the approach made in his resolution protected both the individual and the community.

The Prime Minister received a burst of applause as he concluded his speech.

Mr. Damodar Swarup Seth (United Provinces) in an amendment, wanted the Article moved by Pandit Nehru to be substituted by his own.

Opposing the substitute Article of Pandit Nehru, Mr Seth said that it would be the "Magna Charta of the capitalists of India." He added that under two years of "swadeshi" rule in the country, all the hopes entertained by the people that they would frame a "peoples constitution" had been dashed to the ground. The masses were now sought to be "lulled to sleep by tempting promises."

Mr. Seth held that man had no natural right to property. The community reserved the right to itself to limit this right in the social and economic interest of the people.

MR. SAXENA'S MOVE

Mr. Shibban Lal Saksena (United Provinces) moving an amendment for a substitute Article said his amendment vested the power to determine the principle and methods of compensation in the future Parliament which would be elected on adult franchise and would be supreme. This, he said, could not be called into questions in any court of law if the Article as moved by the Prime Minister was adopted. Abolition of zamindari, to which the Congress was committed, might become difficult in places like Rajasthan.

Mr. Saksena said: "This article, if passed in the form moved by the Prime Minister, would be the blackest chapter in the constitution. Firstly it will take away the sovereignty of Parliament and secondly, it will be against all that for which the Congress had stood for all these years."

Mr. Saksena quoted extensively from Mahatma Gandhi's speeches at the Second Round Table Conference and said that Mahatma Gandhi had accepted the principle that property that had not been acquired by "legitimate means" should be taken over by the State without compensation. Mr. Saksena said the new Article 24-A of which he had given notice of would satisfy this purpose.

Mr. Brajeshwar Prasad (Bihar) who rose to move another substitute Article vesting all power to determine the principles of compensation in the hands of the President was greeted with clapping and thumping on table by members of the House.

Mr. H. V. Kamath (Central Provinces) moved six amendments to the substitute Article.

When Mr. Kamath tried to allude to the "follies and stupidities of mankind" over the question of property which had resulted in many wars, the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad asked him to confine himself to the article and leave the "stupidities and follies" of mankind alone.

PROF. SHAH'S AMENDMENT

Prof: K. T. Shah, moved a series of amendments, the effect of which, according to him, was the formulation of an alternative policy to that laid down by the Prime Minister.

Mr. B. Das proposed in his amendment that the compensation should be "fair and equitable". He quoted in support the Election Manifesto of the Congress which stated that the intermediary rights while effecting land reforms could be acquired on payment of "equitable compensation" and said that his amendment sought to introduce the same word.

Mr. S. Nagapa (Madras) moved an amendment specifying that the compensation to be paid should not be more than five per cent. of the market value of the property acquired.

Pandit Thakur Das Bharvaga (East Punjab) moved five amendments. He sought to substitute the word "compensation" by the words "fair compensation".

After Recess

On resumption after recess, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed moved three amendments, firstly seeking to provide for payment of sufficient compensation when Zamindari system was abolished by an amount of not less than twelve times the estimated average net income of the Zamindar; secondly, seeking to abolish the different provisions for the Provinces that had already enacted laws and the Provinces that might undertake legislation in future and thirdly, for the deletion of clause four.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed maintained that Zamindari interests were just like business interests and if market value was given to the shareholders of the Reserve Bank when it was nationalised, he saw no reason why adequate compensation should not be paid to zamindars.

Mrs. Purnima Bannerji wanted that the purpose of acquisition of property should include the ensuring of full employment to all and securing of a just and equitable economic and social order. She said that this was in accord with the Directive Principles which the House had already passed.

"ZAMINDARI IS NOT PROPERTY"

Mr. Kala Venkata Rao moved an amendment suggesting the substitution of the words "one year" in Clause (6) of the article by the words "eighteen months". He said that the Madras legislation was approved only in March and if the constitution should come into effect on January 26, 1950, that legislation would be placed beyond the purview of the saving clause

Mr. Vankata Rao said that the word property should not be applied to the Zamindari interests.

Zamindari was not a property at all and when the right was conferred upon Zamindars to collect rents, the ownership was not vested in them because the guarantees themselves had no right over the land. Therefore Zamindari required to be treated on a different footing from the ordinary kind of property. It did not deserve compensation at all.

Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay (Bihar) moved an amendment seeking to increase the period in Clause 6 of the proposed article from one year to two years.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

Mr. Jaspat Roy Kapoor (U. P.) moved four amendments. Two of the them dealt with evacuee property.

He said that he had discussed them with Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, and that he had been advised by him to suitably amend one of them.

The other amendment, which Mr. Kapoor stated, incorporated the changes suggested by Mr. Ayyangar, states that after Sub-clause (B) in Clause 5 of the proposed article the following words be added;

The provisions of any existing law made or of any law which a state may hereafter make an pursuance of any agreement arrived at with a foreign state or otherwise with respect to property declared by law to be evacuee property.

After Mr. Kapoor had concluded (at 5-30 p.m.) President Rajendra said: "We have to complete the article whatever is the time taken."

Mr. Guptanath Singh (Bihar) moving an amendment said the article moved by Pandit Nehru discriminated between agricultural land and industries. There should be no such discrimination.

The speech made by Pandit Nehru, he said, "is the speech of a revolutionary but the Article that has been moved by him is anything but revolutionary and has been framed by brains controlled by some unforeseen forces".

Mr. B. P. Jhunjhunwala proposed an amendment to the effect that the State should not acquire a property whose owner utilised it for increasing the wealth of the country.

ABSENTEE LANDLORDS

Mr. Lakshminarain Sahu in an amendment sought to provide that no compensation was payable in the case where the owner or holder of a property held it for thirty years but had not resided habitually within the State in which the property was situated or had not done anything to develop that property. He said that such absentee landlords deserved no compensation.

Mr. Mahboob Ali Baig (Madras) moved an amendment the effect of which, he said, was to declare the right of a person in property as fundamental in character, independent of the legislature and secondly to declare it justiciable.

Smt. Renuka Ray (West Bengal) moved a substitute Clause 4, which reads: "No law making provision as aforesaid shall be called in question in an court either on the ground that the compensation provided for is inadequate or that the principles and the manner of compensation specified are fraudulent and inequitous".

Mrs. Ray felt that the article as it stood discriminated in favour of Zamindari legislation in the United Provinces, Madras and Bihar.

After Mrs. Ray had spoken, Begum Aizaz Rasool (U.P.) asked for an adjournment of the debate till Monday.

Several members spoke at the same time for and against the proposal, Mr Kamath, who had earlier suggested that the House should meet at 9 p.m. instead of 4 p.m. suggested to sit at 9 or 10 p.m. after dinner.

President Rajendra Prasad wanted to know the views of the house

A voice vote was indecisive and the President called on members to raise their hands. A count showed 48 for adjournment and 47 against

Dr. Rajendra Prasad adjourned the House till Monday.

Textile Price Control And Excise Duty To Stay

(Continued from page 14)

had closed their first shift, and only one mill two shifts. 17 had given notice to close down completely, and 10 had issued notice for closing one shift only. Two mills which closed down had reopened and 5 mills which wanted partial closure had withdrawn their closure notice.

The Minister dealt with the question of control and said that he had considered the matter very carefully and come to the conclusion that there must be price control. He recalled the decontrolling of textiles in January last year when prices of cloth and yarn jumped up anywhere between 50 and 100 per cent, and it was therefore decided to reimpose control in July last year.

"Government", he said, "cannot follow a reckless policy and carry on with controlling to-day and after a few days decontrolling and then again recontrolling. There must be one settled policy to be followed. I consulted the trade, industry and labour and also representatives of selling organisations and they were all of the unanimous opinion that price control must continue."

ACCUMULATION, DESPITE LESS PRODUCTION

Dr. Mookerjee refuted the impression that the accumulation which had resulted at present in mills was due to over production, and said that a close scrutiny of the production structure revealed that there was a downward tendency of production now. During the year 1948 when production was fairly satisfactory, he said, the average monthly production of cloth in India was 359.9 million yards, but during the seven months ended July 1949, the average production per month was only 330 million yards. The average monthly production of yarn in 1948 was 120.6 million pounds, whereas during the seven months ending July, 1949, the average production of yarn had been only 116.6 million pounds per month.

"This indicates", he said, "that although there may be considerable accumulation of stocks in mills, the production of cloth and yarn shows a downward tendency.

If, in the circumstances, we decontrol suddenly, it may so happen after a few months that there would be a scarcity of cloth and prices will again shoot up."

LOW PAKISTAN INTAKE

Explaining the reasons for present accumulation, the Industry Minister said that one of the reasons was Pakistan's inability to purchase the quota allotted to her. According to the Indo-Pakistan trade agreement for 1948-49, Pakistan was to have taken 3,00,000 bales of cloth and 1,00,000 bales of yarn, but they had taken only 15,756 bales of cloth and 16,025 bales of yarn. Besides, when India was undivided, the area that had now fallen within Pakistan used to consume 16 per cent of the total textile production of undivided India. Now that quantity had not moved to Pakistan during the last one year.

Dealing with export, the Minister said that last year India put in a global quota of 300 million yards of cloth, but exported only 180 million yards of cloth as the Government, in apprehension of shortage of textiles in the country, wanted to follow a go-slow export policy." This year, however," he added, "our policy is to encourage more export as in the first instance our stocks will not get accumulated here and secondly, it will bring valuable foreign exchange for India. Accordingly, during the first half of this year, we have exported 200 million yards of textiles and 2 million yards of yarn.

Concluding Dr. Mookerjee said: "Our chief aim is to see that mills do not close down, at least the economic mills in the country as, apart from lower production a large number of textile labour will be thrown out of employment which will later create a serious situation.

We shall therefore do our best to work in a way that would safeguard every interest in the country. We must therefore create an atmosphere of goodwill and cordiality among all and we shall do everything possible towards that direction."

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Wanted immediately experienced Dyeing & Bleaching Expert. Preference will be given to a man having experience of Art Silk Fabric Dyeing and Bleaching. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 5712, 'Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A Lady Doctor, L.M.P., or L.C.P.S., with at least three years experience for a hospital of a large industrial concern in Hyderabad State (Deccan). Starting salary I.G. Rs. 200/- P.M. and after six months' satisfactory probation the candidate will be confirmed on I. G. Rs. 250/- P. M. Dearness allowance as per existing rules and free unfurnished quarters fitted with electricity and water will be provided. Apply with copies of testimonials and particulars of experience to: The Manager, Associated Cement Cos., Ltd., Shahabad Cement Works, Shahabad (Deccan), G. I. P. Railway. 5711

AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted Agents for selling our Shaping Machines Band-Saws and other wood working Machines. Kundan Lal Sons. Ludhiana. 1061

LOANS & MORTGAGES

For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros. Keseri Bagh. Amritsar 1045

MACHINERY FOR SALE

For immediate sale second hand English overhauled I. Quod Crown Breahmer Folding Machine. 2. Web Rotary capable of printing 16 pages with Stereo plant. 3. Crown Folio Falcon. Enquiries at Roxy Printing Press, Connaught Circus. New Delhi. 1119

PUBLIC NOTICES

TRAINING OF CIVILIAN PROBATIONARY NURSES IN MILITARY HOSPITALS

MINISTRY OF Defence: Office of D.G.A.F.M.S. A limited number of vacancies are available for training as Probationer Nurses in Military Hospitals Poona and Delhi and candidates who fulfil the following conditions are eligible to apply (a) Must be women (unmarried or widows without encumberances) between the ages of 18 and 30 years on 1 Oct. 1949. (b) Must be nationals of the Dominion of India by birth or domicile or a subject of a State which has acceded to the Dominion of India or persons in whose favour a declaration of eligibility has been or may be issued by the Government of India. Non-Muslims of Pakistan who migrated to India on or before 30 Sept. 1948 with the intention of permanently settling down in India will be treated as persons of Indian domicile. (c) Must have passed Senior Cambridge or Matriculation Examination. (d) Must produce satisfactory reference of character (e) Must sign a contract undertaking to serve in the Army in the IMNS for a minimum period of 5 years on obtaining State Registration after successfully completing the prescribed training. During training period Probationers will in addition to free accommodation, messing, uniform allowance and travelling concessions, be granted a stipend in the scale of Rs. 30-5-40. Application forms etc. and full details regarding the terms and conditions of training can be obtained from the D.G.A.F. M.S., Ministry of Defence "F" Block, New Delhi to whom the completed applications together with necessary documents should be forwarded so as to reach not later than 15 October 1949. 5646

PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

STATE TRANSPORT, BOMBAY

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 750 Diesel and Petrol Chassis of the different wheel bases given below:—

DESCRIPTION.	NOS.
Chassis 160" to 190" W. B. (Diesel engine)	500
Chassis 150" to 200" W. B. (Petrol engine)	250

The prescribed form of tender documents may be obtained on written application and on payment of Rs. 10/- per set from the office of the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, 81, Love Grove Road, Worli, on and after 20th July 1949. Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Chassis" and either forwarded by Registered Post to the Provincial Motor Transport Controller so as to reach him before 5-30 p.m. on Friday 4th November 1949 or delivered in person before that date and time. Tenders will be opened at 11-00 a.m. on 8th November 1949 by the undersigned.

D. D. SATHE
Provincial Motor
Transport Controller.
(5109)

NOTICE

INDIAN MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Applications are invited from State Registered Female Nurses for appointment in the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary) in the rank of Sisters. Candidates must be State Registered Nurses qualified medical and surgical nursing of men, women and children, and must be midwifery trained. Candidates must be nationals of the Indian Union or of States acceded to India. They must be unmarried or widows without children between the ages of 21 and 35 years. Pay Rs. 225-10-275 plus dearness allowance of Rs. 40 per month. An initial uniform allowance of Rs. 300 and a uniform upkeep allowance of Rs. 120 per year thereafter will be admissible. Free furnished quarters with allied services will be provided. They will be required to live in the Sisters Messes in all Stations. Appointment will be made in the first instance for a period of one year, subject to renewal of contract every year until such time as their services are required. They will be eligible to apply for regular commissions in the I. M. N. S. if they fulfil the requisite conditions.

Application Forms can be had from the Director General of Armed Forces Medical Services, Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India, New Delhi. The last date for receipt of applications will be 31st October 1949. 5710

"MISS A MEAL MOVEMENT"

Three-Man Organisation's 'Great National Campaign'

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10 (API): A three-man organisation is planning here to launch what is called "Miss A Meal Movement" to meet the food shortage of the country. The movement, styled as the "Great National Campaign", will begin in October.

Organisers of the movement claim that the idea of the "Miss A Meal Movement" has been approved by leaders of all sections including Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress, Mr. Ashutosh Lahiri, General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, Mr. M. S. Golwalkar, Chief of the R. S. S., Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Frank Anthony, President, Anglo-Indian Association.

The sponsors of the movement are Messrs. Yodhraj, Pandit Brijlal Nehru and Jag Pravesh Chandra.

LOANS AMOUNTING TO OVER 23 lakhs of rupees have been given to 562 persons who suffered in the disturbances that followed the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, according to a 'communique' issued by the Collector of Sangli. Another 942 persons received gratuitous relief amounting to over four lakhs of rupees, the communique added.

DETERRENT SENTENCE FOR USURY

Bombay Assembly Amends Money-Lenders' Act

POONA, Sept. 10 (PTI).

MONEY-lenders charging higher rates of interest than 6 per cent on secured loans and 9 per cent on unsecured loans will be liable to receive deterrent sentences according to the bill amending the Bombay Money Lenders' Act was passed by the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

The Bill, which was discussed by the Assembly today, seeks to penalise offenders of the Money Lenders Act with a fine of Rs. 500/- for the first offence, and fine and imprisonment upto six months for subsequent offences.

V. L. Mehta, the Finance Minister, moving the Bill said that the provision for the deterrent sentences had become necessary in view of the fact that the courts had pointed out that the extent of penalty under the old [illegible] that it should not be surprising if there were constant violations of the Act.

It has also been held by a court, he said, that charging of interest in excess of the prescribed rates could not be interpreted as an offence under the provisions of the Act. The amending Bill removed this doubt and specifically made it clear that charging of rates higher than the prescribed limit would be an offence.

Another provision of the Bill seeks to enable money lenders to charge interest on loans for the whole of the month during which the amount is repaid.

It was a practice followed by co-operative societies and it also would facilitate the calculation of interest, Mr. Mehta stated. Besides, it had to be taken into account that the rates permitted in the Bombay province were lower than in any part of the world.

The Bill also proposes to allow moneylenders to maintain a pass book with the concurrence of the debtor, instead of supplying statements loans and annual accounts to debtors.

Both Mr Purshottam Tricumdas and Mr Bhogilal Lala objected to permitting money lenders to charge interest for the whole month even though the debt was repaid during the course of the month.

Mr. Chhotalal Saturia from Baroda opposed enhancement of the penalties.

Replying to the debate the Finance Minister said that legislation in respect of money-lending had been overdue by at least 20 years. Now that such a legislation was being enforced in the Province, the Government had to see that it could be effectively administered. It was therefore proper that penalties should be stiffened.

The Bill was passed after a minor amendment was incorporated.

MALEKI TENURE TO GO

Towards the close of the sitting the Revenue Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai moved a bill seeking to abolish Maleki tenure obtained in the 27 villages of the Kaira district.

Describing the measure as being in accordance with the declared policy of the Government to bring the tenure in the Province under one system of Ryotwari, Mr. Desai said that when enforced the bill will remove some of the anchronism in land tenure system and provide more facilities for peasants in those villages.

The rights and privileges of Maleks were settled in 1865 and according to the Sanads granted to them they enjoyed among other privileges a collection of seven or nine annas share in the revenues arising out of Vazeli lands, the right to nominate Talatis in the Maleki villages, and to hold "Nakru-lands" rent-free.

While providing for the abolition of the Maleki tenure, the bill does not affect the Malek's right to hold "Nakru" lands rent-free and to receive cash allowances.

Mr. Desai said the question of cash allowances will be dealt with in another bill about the Inams in the next session of the House.

The bill was still under discussion when the House adjourned to meet on Monday.

MR. EMMANUEL ABRAHAM, Ethiopian Minister in India, left New Delhi on Friday for the United States of America to attend the fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

23 Killed In Plane Crash

MONTREAL, Sept. 9 (PTI-Reuter): Twenty-three persons were killed when a Canadian Pacific Airlines plane crashed near Sault-ru-Cochon 40 miles from Quebec city to-day. Nineteen were passengers and the crew of four included an hostess.

The plane struck a rocky peak several hundred feet above the St. Lawrence river and plunged into dense bush.

Among the victims were Mr. E. T. Stannard and Mr. R. J. Parker, President and Vice-President of the Kennecott Copper Company of America.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Sept 10 (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the September 10, 1949.

Yesterday's depression over the West Central Provinces lies this morning as a diffuse 'low' over Madhya Bharat and the adjoining areas. It may become unimportant. Under its influence fairly widespread rain has fallen in the West Central Provinces, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra, Gujarat and the North Konkan. Reinfall has also been widespread in Assam and Malabar and occurred locally in Gangetic West Bengal, East Rajputana and the East Central Provinces.

FORECAST valid until the evening of 11th:— Rainfall will be widespread in the West Central Provinces, Madhya Bharat, the West United Provinces, the East Punjab, Rajputana, Saurashtra, Gujarat and the North Konkan. Widespread rain will also occur in Malabar, the South Konkan, Assam and sub-Himalayan West Bengal and local rain elsewhere over the country outside Bihar, the East United Provinces and the Eastern half of the Peninsula where scattered showers are likely.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:— Locally heavy rain is likely in Madhya Bharat, South-East Rajputana, Gujarat, the North Konkan, South Malabar and in and near the hills of the East Punjab during the next 48 hours.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimu mtemperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours (I.S.T.) on September 10, 1949.

Ahmedabad 95 76 1.1 21.8 minus 3.0 Ajmer 95 80 0 14.9 minus 2.2 Allahabad 91 72 1.4 31.5 plus 0.6 Bangalore 81 68 0 26.0 plus 11.9 Baroda—75 1.1 21.7 minus 9.0 Banaras 91 79 0.3 44.9 plus 14.0 Bhopal 85 74 0.4 25.4 minus 15.8 Bhuj 86 80 0 19.5 plus 8.0 BOMBAY 85 73 2.9 68.7 plus 7.9 Calcutta 89 79 04. 34.3 minus 6.7 Calicut 83 75 1.4 87.8 plus 2.4 Cherapunji 73 65 33 329.9 plus 43.1 Cochin 85 75 1.5 78.6 plus 10.4 Colombo 84 78 0 25.1 plus 6.1 Cuttack 88 — 0 9.9 minus 19.8 Dehra Dun 89 74 0 64.5 minus 4.9 Delhi 95 80 0.1 0.1 plus 4.4 Gwalior — 79 0 21.0 -- Hyderabad (Dn.) 87 74 0 18 0 minus 0 2 Indore 83 71 2.9 25.3 minus 19.2 Jaipur 91 79 T 15.7 minus 4.0 Karachi 89 79 0 12.7 plus 7.0 Lahore 102 81 0 7 3 minus 6.2 Madras 92 77 0 14.4 plus 2.8 Mahabaleshwar 66 59 0.5 161.9 minus 73.9 Musoorie 70 60 0 47.9 minus 20.9 Mysore 83 69 0 9.7 minus 0.9 Nagpur 87 76 T 43.2 plus 5. 1 Ootacamund 67 57 0.3 16.8 minus 5.8 Pachmarhi 74 69 0.5 52.7 minus 11.8 Patna— 82 0 46.3 plus 11.6 Poona 82 70 0 10.2 minus 5.9 Port Blair 83 75 0.4 76.4 plus 18 0 Rajkot 92 78 0.1 22.4 plus 1.3 Ranchi 84 73 0 46.6 plus 5.9 Simla 69 58 0 36.9 minus 5.5 Surat 84 76 2.3 36.1 minus 5.4 Vizagapatam 88 79 0 10.1 minus 5.3

TRIAL OF KASIM RAZVI

Medical Officer Examined

HYDERABAD, Sept. 10.

The three-day old examination of Mohommed Ismail Khan, Brother-in-law of late Mr. Shoebulla Khan, Editor of "Imroze", continued today before the Special Tribunal trying Syed Kasim Razvi and two others. It will be resumed further on Monday when the editorial policy of "Imroze" will be spotlighted.

In the course of his cross-examination by the defence witness. Ismail Khan said today that he was not aware that "Imroze" had annoyed the Muslim refugees by publishing a news-item that they were cooking 'biriyani" with donkey's meat and selling it to the public.

PRAYER AT MOSQUE

Witness added that Shoebulla was not with him when he attended the prayers at the Chappal Bazar Mosque and saw Munim Khan slapping the news-boy. He could not say who conducted the prayers or addressed the congregation that day. Neither could he describe those pious men. He had visited this mosque on about three occasions only. He went to the mosque for the prayers and not to meet the "pesh-imam" or "khateeb" who conducted the prayers and addressed the congregation.

When further pressed by the court, witness refreshing his memory stated that he could recall having seen in the mosque an old man with dyed beard.

The cross-examination of Mohommed Ismail Khan in respect of articles in the "Imroze" will be continued on Monday next.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S EVIDENCE

Dr. Syed Abbas Husain, (thirty-second witness) Casualty Medical Officer of the Osmania General-Hospital giving evidence before the tribunal, stated today that Shoebulla Khan and Mohomed Ismail Khan were brought to him at 2-30 a.m. on the 22nd August, 1948. He noticed seven injuries on the person of Shoebulla Khan and went on to describe them one by one. Similarly he found two injuries on the body of Mohommed Ismail Khan. He affirmed that the certificates issued by him carried his signature.

Cross-examined by the defence, witness stated that the police in their letter to him had mentioned for his information that three persons had attacked the victim with swords, revolvers, etc. and he was guided by this report. Shoebulla Khan had no stamina left in him to life his hand and his condition was precarious when brought to him, the Medical Officer submitted. Giving his opinion as a medical man, witness said that he could not be expected to lift his hand after 30 or 45 minutes after the injuries inflicted.

Much however depended on the strength of one's muscles. Some of the muscles of Shoebulla had been cut to the extent that the deceased could not lift his hands, witness further explained.

One semi-circular injury on the person of Shoebulla must have been inflicted by a sharp weapon, and another penetrating injury by a fire arm. Shoebulla could not speak when brought to him, the witness concluded.

Mr. Hammedin Ahmed, Secretary for Information and Broadcasting in August 1948, who was examined by the Court after recess, then threw light how the appointment of Aseer (approver) to the post of Chief Air Warden was made with the interest shown in him by Syed Kasim Razvi.

Witness deposed that, besides, he then officiated as A.R.P. Adviser to Government, and recalled Aseer (approver) visiting him in his office, along with Mr. Wahid Razvi, Controller of A.R.P., and conveying to him about his appointment as Chief Air Warden and mentioning to him at the same time the names of Syed Kasim Razvi and Mr. Yamin Zuberi, A.R.P. Minister. After they had gone, witness continued, he wrote a letter dated the September 13, 1948, to the Minister concerned objecting to the appointment of Aseer as Air Chief Warden as he was merely in the grade of clerk. The Minister phoned him, and when witness saw him he was convinced and he waived his objection. Eventually Aseer was appointed as Chief Air Warden, he added.

MEETING WITH RAZVI

Further examined witness recalled a meeting at the residence of Mr. Yamin Zuberi where, besides some other officials, Kasim Razvi was also present .There, he added, Mr. Zuberi told witness that he had discussed the subject matter of appointment with Syed Kasim Razvi and Kasim Razvi had advised him to have Aseer for the post.

There was a reference to the subject again in the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, of which witness and Kasim Razvi were both members, he averred. There in a complaining mood, Kasim Razvi said that witness had not agreed to appoint selfless workers for important jobs inspite of his recommendations. Thereupon, witness replied that his advice in regard to the appointment of Aseer had been accepted and the papers had been forwarded to the Home Secretary for action.

This happened in September, the last session of the Hyderabad Assembly, witness added.

Mr. Hameedin Ahmed's evidence had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

CONGRESS SUCCESS IN CHITTOOR

MADANAPALLE, Sept. 10, (PTI): Congress has secured 43 out of 52 seats in the Chittoor district board elections, remaining nine seats have been captured by independent candidates.

Two Communists who stood against Congress candidates in Puttur and Kalahasti taluks forfeited their deposits.

The new board will meet on October 24 to elect a president.

Bombs Recovered From Dacoits

TENKASI, Sept. 9, (PTI): Twelve country-made bombs and some guns and other fire-arms were recovered by the police following a "duel" with a gang of dacoits in the village of Kanaganakar, about 20 miles from here.

Reserve police has been stationed in the village.

Polio Case In Aurangabad

AURANGABAD, Sept. 10 (P.T.I): Several suspected cases of polio (infantile paralysis) are under observation, here it is reported. One case is being treated in a private clinic since yesterday. Dr. Shroff, in charge of the clinic said he had reported the matter to Public Health authorities for taking preventive measures to check further spread of the disease.

COMPENSATION FOR ZAMINDARS

'Interim' Payment Likely In Madras

MADRAS, Sept. 9, (PTI): The draft rules for payment of compensation to the zamindars whose estates are being taken over by the provincial Government under the Zamindari Abolition Act have now been finalised and forwarded to the Governor-General for approval, it is officially learnt.

These rules would later be laid before the provincial Assembly for approval.

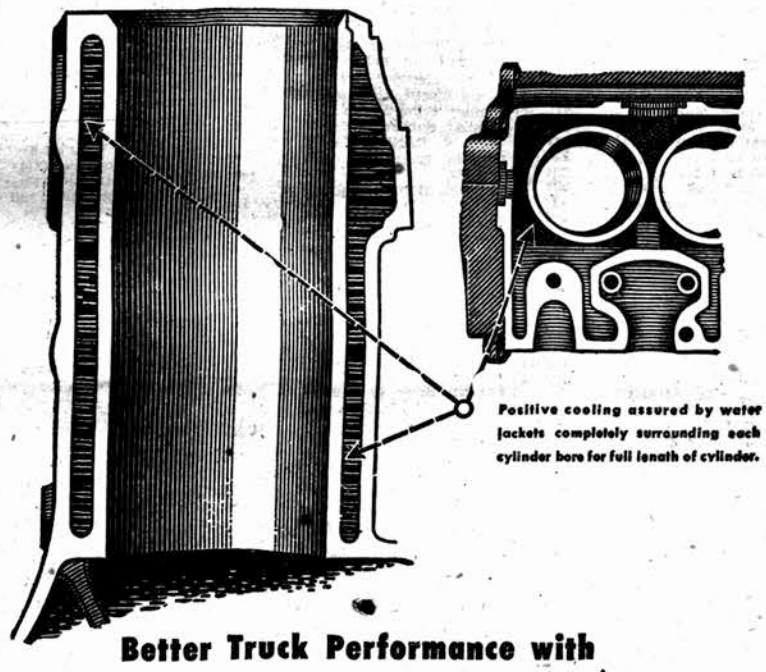
"INTERIM" PAYMENT

Pending the fixation of a definite rate of compensation, the Government propose to make "interim" payment to those zamindars whose estates have been already acquired.

An official spokesman stated the interim payment would most likely be one third of the annual income of the estate calculated at the present rates.

DISMISSAL OF M. L. A. FROM CONGRESS PARTY

CUTTACK, Sept. 9. (PTI): The Orissa Congress Assembly Party has decided to expel Mr. Umacharan Patnaik, M.L.A., from the party and has called upon him to resign his seat in the Assembly immediately for "gross indiscipline".



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INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

ADTS. INT. 748

Tata Steel Shares Record Small Gains

MILLS SHOW SMALL LOSSES

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

The local Share Bazar was open today for one hour during which period prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Old bulls are inclined to secure profits but the market sentiment being inclined towards higher prices moderate support appears on every decline.

At present professional operators are not inclined to increase risks pending solution of the textile situation and Washington discussion almost shortage of dollars.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 1357/8 and after improving at Rs. 1365 declined at Rs. 1350 and closed at Rs. 1356/4. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 279 and after improving at Rs. 281 closed at Rs. 280. Indian Irons were placed at Rs. 27/1 while Bengal Steels finished at Rs. 20/14.

Bomoay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1062/8 and after advancing at Rs. 1066/4 declined at Rs. 1057/8, Kohinoors opened at Rs. 272 and after touching at Rs 275/8 declined at Rs. 267. Svadeshi shares opened at Rs. 245 and declined at Rs. 240. Gokaks were quoted at Rs 251 while Simplexes were done at Rs. 181.

Among Bank shares Imperials fully paid were done at Rs. 1767/8, India Banks changed hands at Rs. 172/8, and Centrals were done at Rs. 77.

Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 141. Belapurs closed at Rs. 178/8 and Bombay Burmas were quiet at Rs. 297/8, New Indias were done at Rs. 49/8, Scindia shares opened at Rs. 14/12 and closed at Rs. 14/8.

After the close of the market Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1370.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES	
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)	1057 8
Kohinoor Mills (3-2)	267 0
Swadeshi Mills (12-4) XD	240 0
Central India Mills (4)	211 0
Simplex Mills (6-8)	181 0
New Great Eastern (8)	137 0
Indore (9 plus 3)	120 0
Gokak Mills (12)	251 0
Century Spinning (15)	222 9
Indi.. Bleaching (6)	132 0
Swan Mills (2)	294 0
Finlay Mills (15)	253 8
Morarji Goculdas	437 8
Edward Sassoon (30)	217 8
Meyer (12)	109 0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2 9
India United Ord. (10-13-6)	10 8
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1 10 6
Madhusudan Mills (15)	170 0
Podar (S)	133 12
Khatau Makanji (5)	192 8
STEEL SHARES	
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	280 0
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)	1356 4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-2)	139 4
CEMENT	
Associated Cement (6)	141 0
INDUSTRIES	
Burma (12-3)	297 8
Belapur Sugar (9)	178 8
Shivrajpur Syndicate (0-3)	29 0
Scindia Steam (0-3)	14 8
Premier Construction	96 0
Tata Chemical	9 5
Tata Oil (2) XD	48 0
Indian Iron (0-12)	27 1
Bengal Steel (0-8-2)	20 10
British India Cop. (0-2)	8 3
India Copper	2 7 6
Wimco	181 4
Alcock	255 0
ELECTRIC SHARES	
Tata Power (25)	1510 0
Andhra Valley (30)	1405 9
Tata Hydro (3)	153 0

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS	
Elphinston Mills (9)	58 8
Phoenix (50)	133 12
Indian Mfg.	302
Kurla	117 8
Colaba	118 8
New City (11)	152 8
Minerva (12)	127 8
Bradbury	435 0
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4 5
Bharat Mills (2)	29 0
Mysore Spg. Mills (4)	61 4
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)	14 8
Model Mills (12-8)	166 4
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	605 0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	210 0
Western India (40)	4070 0
Standard (15)	335 0
Sholapur Mills (200)	3140 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)	16 0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	49 8
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	255 0
Ahmedabad Advance New	195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)	34 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	15 8
Madhusudan S (2-8)	35 4
Shrinivas Mills (S)	153 12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)	67 0
Berar Mills	240 0
Victoria Mills	225 0
ELECTRIC (CASH)	
Ahmedabad Electric (4-0)	121 14
Ahmedabad New	71 0
Surat Electric (2-8)	132 8
Karachi Electric (2)	136 14
Broach (0-5)	6 12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	7 2
Amalgamated (0-12)	12 6
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	26 8
Poona Electricity Supply (S)	146 14
Bombay Suburban XR	142 8
Bombay Suburban New	47 4
BANK SHARES	
Imperial Bank of India (35) X. D.	1767 8
Imperial Bank of India P.P. (8-12) X.D.	445 0
Central Bank (1-8)	77 0
New Central Bank	78 0
Bank of India (4) XD	172 8
Union (0-5)	7 0
Bank of Baroda (2-8)	120 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	40 8
United Commercial (8)	48 12
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	35 12
Hindustan Commercial	17 0
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)	94 0
INSURANCE	
Oriental (125)	4100 0
Empire (10)	625 0
New India (7)	49 8
Jupiter (1-4)	12 12
Vulcan (9-10)	11 2
Indian Merchantile (21)	34 12
Universal (9-4)	11 4
B.I.G. (1)	15 0
Industrial and Prudential	29 8
Neptune	7 0
New Great	26 0
All India General	15 10
RAILWAY SHARES	
G.P. (1-14) XD	113 0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES	
Steamer (10)	248 12
Bombay Burma New (5)	712 8
Burma Petrol	1 8 6
Mackenzie (6)	65 0
Port Canning (3)	61 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	400 0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	84 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	35 8
Mukund Iron	10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	16 0
Alembic (15)	155 0
Supreme India X.R.	78 12
Jam Wire (6)	67 4
Bombay Uganda	60 4
Bombay Motor Cycle	30 0
Indian Cement (1937)	171 4
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	452 8
United Motor	32 0
Associated Cement New (3)	138 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	880 0
Hydary Construction	19 10
Mahmadi Steam	96 0
Gujarat Motor	20 0
Sardar Carbonic X.D.	700 0
Harvey Press	310 0
Estrela Batteries	32 2
Manmad Press	120 0
National Rayon	36 8
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Tata Steel 1st. (6)	195 0
Andhra Valley (7)	1235 0
Tata Power (7-8)	1320 0
Hydro Electric (7)	130 5
Bombay Steamer (6)	228 12
Central India (5)	625 0
Swadeshi Mills	126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)	—
Lakshmi Mills	268 2
New Great Mills (5-8)	220 0
Podar Mills (4)	105 0
Shirnivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106 4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316 4
Surat Electricity (3-4)	137 8
Pre. Construction First	101 14
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98 4
Amalgamated	115 0
Habib	72 9
Tata Chemical	113 12
Walchandnagar	130 0
Jupiter	18 14
Supreme	100 0
Meyer	110 0
Mackenzie (1st)	85 0
Mackenzie (2)	80 0
Ahmedabad Advance	132 8
Mysore Mill	50 0
Standard	99 0
Madhusudan	12 0
Khatau	100 12
Morarji	94 8
DEBENTURES	
Andhra 1952	103 8
Gula Kajamsingh	8 9
Rubber Planting	17 0
Bombay Steamer	97 0
Indian Hume Pipe	101 0
Tata Power 1951	103 0
Walchandnagar	105 0
OUTSIDE SHARES	
New Victoria	2 9 6
Burma Corporation	2 12
New Victoria 2 (Pref.)	4 12
Paltan (8)	97 8
Gold Mohor	282 8
New Kaiser Hind	420 0
Sajjan Mills (20)	155 0
Osmanshahi (16)	235 0
Azamshahi	255 0
Air Services	6 0
Air India Tata	70 0
Hind Motor	4 14
India Steam	8 3

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

There was increased selling today in gold by professional operators on hopes of gold sales by the Bank next week.

Aso delivery silver opened at Rs. 155/4 and after improving at Rs. 155/8 quietened at Rs. 155/4. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 155/12. Aso delivery gold opened at Rs. 110/6 and after advancing at Rs. 110/8 declined at Rs. 110/2. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 112/8 and sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 74/8

Final Quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	158	12	0
Aso Delivery	155	9	0
Ready Gold	112	8	0
Aso Delivery	110	3	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

There was no forward business today in the local market. It is believed that normal trading would begin next week.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

The local market was quiet with occasional business in groundnuts against railway receipts. November was quoted at Rs. 35/4 while December/January was quoted at Rs. 32. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—

Khandesh	42	4	0
Madras	41	12	0
Bold	41	12	0
Oil local mills	23	6	0
Upcountry mills	22	10	0
Castorseeds	26	4	0
Linseed	32	14	0
Linseed small	32	2	0
Linseed Oil	19	10	0

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, September 10.

Previous Closing	29.80
Today's Opening	29.80
Difference	Nil.
Today's Closing	29.86
Difference	+.06

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, September 10.

Silver Forward Aso	Rs.	155	8
Gold Forward Aso	Rs.	110	8
Silver Bullion	Rs.	158	8
Silver Mint	Rs.	159	8
Gold Ready	Rs.	112	4
Sovereign	Rs.	74	8

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, September 10. (P.T.I.-Reuter): Officials were busy throughout the past week in London's Money Market. Heavy bill commitments absence of maturities and some calling denuded the market of funds and difficult conditions prevailed. Banks were short and had to meet usual tax transfers. Although Bankers' balances showed a modest improvement, as revealed by the Bank of England return, this was insufficint to give the market material assistance. Indirect aid of a fairly large scale was provided by the authorities. Heading in discounts was at a low level.

Other items of interest in the bank return included reduction of £32 million in Treasury Special Account. Active note circulation declined by nearly £2 1/2 million.

Applications for £230 million Treasury Bills totalled £280,560,000. £230 million was alloted at an average rate of 10 shillings 3.23 pence. Next week £220 million Treasury bills will be offered and Treasury Deposit Receipts nil.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 9.

KARNATAK:	
November	67.10 + 55
January	64.72 + 77
March	64.23 + 102
ASHMOUNI:	
October	49.36—14
December	49.63—12
February	49.15 + 35

LONDON STOCKS

London, Sept. 9.

	£
2-1/2 p.c. British Consols	72-3/4
3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961	96-1/4
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960/90	108-3/4
3-1/2 p.c. War Loan on or after Dec. 1st 1952	95-3/4
Chartered Bank of India	10-7/16
National Bank of India	33-3/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,003.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 9.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Sweden 14.47 to 14.50.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 590 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Sept. 10.

MILLS

Apollo 2-9-3 2-9-6 2-9
Bharat 29
B. Dyeing 1062-8 60 66-4 57-8
C. India 214 15-8 11
Century 222-8
E Textiles 215 17-8
Finlay 252-8 53-8
Gokak 253 53-8 51
I. U. Defd 1-10 1-10-6 1-10
„ Ord 10-7-6 10-8-6 10-8
Indore 120
Kohinoor 272 75-8 67
Minerva 122-8
Meyer 107-8 5
Morarji 437-8
New Great 135
Podar 133-12
Simplex 181 83 81
Svadeshi 245 46 40
Tata Mills 48
Vishnu 210

STEAMER

B Steam 246-4 47-8
Scindia 14-12 14-13 14-8 14-9 14-8

BANKS

Central 77-8 77
„ New 78
Imperial Old 1766-4 67-8
„ New 445
India 173 72-8
U. Commercial 48-8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 121-14.
Suburban 142-8.
Hydro 152 53.
Power 1507-8 10.

INSURANCE

Jupiter 12-12.
New India 49-12 48-8 49-8.

STEEL

B. Steel 20-10 20-15 20-14.
I. Iron 26-12 27-3 27-1.
Tata Defd. 1357-8 65 56-4 60 [illegible] 56-4.
Tata Ord. 279 81 79 80.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 255.
A.C.C. Old 141-4 41-8 40-8 41.
A.C.C. New 138.
Belapur 178 80 78-8.
B.B. old 300 1-14 297-8.
B.B. New 112-8.
B.B. Petrol 1-8-8.
B.I.C. 8-7
I Copper 2-7-6.
P. Const. 97-8 95-12 96.
Shivrajpur 29.
Tata Chem. 9-5.
Tata Oil 48 47-12 48.
Wimco 181-4 82-8 81-4.

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 71-8 71.

STATE WHERE EVERY MAN IS A KING

Walt Whitman's Vision Of Human Republic

EVERYTHING, Walt Whitman wrote may not have been a work of art, but it was all, every huge untidy line of it, the work of an artist. He was the John Baptist of a Chirst, who has not yet arrived, but the water he used has flowed thus far and still nourishes the longing for that Christ inside the human mind, as surely as the Atlantic is yet turning into surf, against Paumanok's shore, said Paul Potts, the Canadian writer, in a broadcast.

"THE Leaves of Grass" are like some enormous womb, inside of which whole families of great and elegant desires await some fathering Holy Ghost. Real human greatness in a working-class person causes more trouble than a railway strike led by socialists. On his appearance the middle brows form themselves into committees. Remember D. H. Lawrence and in an earlier time, William Blake. None of them could cope with Walt Whitman and few were able to ignore him. As the earth compels, so too real greatness is a target for viciousness, especially when it is unprotected by class or academic distinctions. Walt Whitman wasn't just another great writer. He was indeed something even more unique than that, if perhaps, in some ways, he was less. He wasn't a great man in the accepted sense of the word at all; he was a very ordinary man who possessed outstanding greatness. There have been many others, but one doesn't usually hear of them.

Of Whitman, David Gascoyne has written, "he was congenitally incapable of despising anything on earth; this great humility has nothing to do with the morality of slaves, it is the mark of a really strong man and of an aristocrat".

It is a mistake to think of Whitman as a poet of the people in the great way that Burns and Mayakovsky and Lorca were. The whole style and form of his verse, if nothing else, would have prevented this. He was that rare thing, a poet who could find no beauty where equality was missing and no freedom where ugliness remained.

Lafayette Episode

One can no more think about Walt Whitman without speaking of America than one could meditate on God without being conscious of Heaven. There is still a legend back in those states, that Lafayette, when he returned in triumph to the republic, which fifty years before he had assisted in establishing, picked up a small child, on the Brooklyn waterfront and holding him up to the cheering crowds said in English, "you should really be cheering this child you know, for here is the future of America", and the name of that child was Walt Whitman.

For what Francois Villon was to France and Dante to Italy, what Shakespeare was to England, what they were to the Renaissance and to the Middle Ages, Walt Whitman was to America and to that world in the beginning of which, there were three words, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Yet he would have fully understood what the Negro poet Langston Hughes meant when he wrote:

"Let America be America again.
America never was America to me".

Yet it was in England and up in Canada, that "The Leaves of Grass" were most appreciated on their first appearance.

Major Force In Literature

It should never be forgotten that in a certain very real sense England was a new country while Shakespeare was alive. This is even truer of Homer's Greece and Dante's Italy. Yet during the great hey-day of American letters, throughout those glorious decades which have come to be known as the flowering of New England, when Boston with Cambridge and Concord considered as daughter-republics, was in Spengler's opinion a culture city of a homogeneous commonwealth, as Florence, Bruges, and Weimar had been in other ages, the two really important American writers Herman Melville and Walt Whitman were almost, if not quite, ignored. Yet the real preface to "The Leaves of Grass" was not written by Whitman in 1855, but by Thomas Jefferson in 1776. Walt Whitman, who with Melville, must be considered, by any standard of criticism, whatever the premises on which it is built, and from whatever angle it starts, providing of course that they be adequately serious, a major force in the whole of American literature, was the first of her writers to come from that country's real working class. Through Whitman the American idea accepts everything and hopes for the best, while today the texture of that same human expression is perhaps best caught in the atmosphere of rejection and expectance of the worst to be found in the work of Henry Miller.

Walt Whitman's attitude to people, and it is this attitude which is his all-important contribution to the human republic transgresses all adjectives, even the one adjective—American—which appears to qualify his every statement, and has percolated into his relations with everyone.

He was indeed a man of all mankind. He would not accept anything from anybody unless it was offered to everyone else on equal terms. He was very religious but not about God but about man. Everything he wrote he knew belonged to others, it was their hopes that had loosened his tongue.

No writer in any literature has so identified himself with his readers. He believed that there would never be great poetry until there were great audiences.

Common Denominator

Nowhere, other than in "The Leaves of Grass" will you find exposed in so beautiful a setting, those things which are the common denominator in all men's makeup. As there is no garden, no field or allotment, in which grass cannot grow, so too those things of which Whitman sings and talks and sometimes shouts, can be found in the most intricate mind as well as in the most simple heart. Rareness is not of necessity an essential ingredient of beauty. The eye of a toad is so much more beautiful than that of an eagle. The one artist in nineteenth century Europe whose work did have a real affinity to that of the ageing Walt Whitman was the young Dutch painter, Vincent Van Gogh. These two, with the Russian composer Mussorsky, formed a sort of trinity, which could have acted as the fountain-head of a new culture made from those ideas which all men hold in common—a culture which could have been formed if men were to add steel and concrete to this vision.

You can't have a child without sex, any more than you can have an apple without any pips, and you think when I concede you this that you have won your argument. But you will never turn that child into a real human being unless that child be wanted and loved. The one crest, the one lineage, the one nationality, the only breeding and the sole family tree, that is of the slightest use to anybody, and to which everyone is entitled, and with out which no one of us should ever have been born, is that it is right and proper to have a child by anyone whom you love and who loves you, whatever the differences of race, class, age or colour, and by nobody else at all. If this be folly, then on the throne of Heaven there reigns a fool. No Isabella of any Castile was ever asked by a Columbus for a ship as "The Leaves of Grass" have waited for the world of which they are the precusory peninsulas.

While the world is evil, goodness will always cause trouble. Whitman's name has been a battlefield for literary critics since Emerson hailed the first edition of "The Leaves of Grass", a few weeks after its publication in 1855, by telling all the Americans to come home from Europe, "as, unto us a man is born, unto us the word is given".

They can say what they like about Walt Whitman, and they have said both foolish and disgusting things. The depths were reached, one hopes finally, by Mr. John Brophy in "John O'London's" before the war. But whosoever believes and has the courage and the sense to act upon that belief, that beauty is the private property of all men and not merely the privilege of the few, will love Walt Whitman and his ferry-boats, his horse-drawn trams and his libraries and his catalogues, his Pete Doyle and his Abraham Lincoln, his contradictions and his self-assertions, his huge hungry dreams and his few great lyrical poems that are equal to all, and are surpassed by none of the great poems of this language.

Tennyson wrote to Whitman affectionately, and he thought the Poet Laureate to be the greatest poet of the age. While Oscar Wilde called on him in Mickle Street and found there that "state republican, where every man's a king", which he missed in Belgravia. And he was loved by most people who knew him.

Above All

This funny old eccentric, had more courage than the worldly Mark Twain. This bachelor had more love for children than most fathers. This homosexual had more real affection for women than a Casanova. There, in the words of Ezra Pound, perhaps the one truly great, among the many near-great men of his nationality who have followed Walt Whitman in his vocation, is a whole generation's attitude to him.

I make a pact with you, Walt Whitman,
I have detested you long enough.
I come to you as a grown child
Who had had a pig-headed father.
I am old enough to make friends;
It was you who broke the new wood.
Now is the time for carving.
Let there be commerce between us.
We have one sap and one root;

"A CUB WHO DOESN'T WANT TO HIBERNATE"

Long in The Minneapolis Tribune

MONARCHIES QUIT

(Continued from page 6)

months of civil war, having been a friend of Hitler and Mussolini, but not a reliable one. Alfonso himself had been born already as a king, his father having died six months before the birth of the heir. In 1906 he was married to Princess Ena von Battenberg (now Mountbatten) and at the wedding parade a bomb was thrown at his carriage, killing many people but not even touching the royal couple. In the following years other attempts on the life of the king were made but they too failed to "get" or even to impress Alfonso who called them "the risks of the job". He died during the last war at Rome and now his son Juan is the pretender as Franco has his own views on this theory.

After the end of the last war a few more dynasties became homeless. Tito was sitting (more or less) comfortably in Yugoslavia, thus eliminating the dynasty of the Carageorgevich which had come to the throne of Serbia after Alexander the last Obrenovich and his wife Draga, had been killed by "putsching" army officers. In these parts of Europe political murderers are very skilled and sucessful. So the output of well-done assassinations is remarkably high. The murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife Sofie was well prepared and started the slaughter of the Great War. In 1934 King Alexander and French Foreign Minister Barthou were killed by a Croation rebel and young Peter ascended the throne from which he was pushed away by Tito, boss of another "People's Republic".

In Italy, King Victor Emanuel III had sided during his long life and reign, before 1914 with the Central Powers, from 1915 till 1918 with the Allies, in 1922 with Mussolini and in 1943 he embraced the cause of the dictator's foes. One year after V—Day he resigned and Crown Prince Umberto became king, only for a few months. A plebiscite turned Italy into a republic and Umberto now lives in Spain. Old Victor died in 1947 and he became news, a short while ago, when part of his estate in England was paid out in British currency to his heirs, the Lira having lost its attraction for the emigre family.

A referendum brought to an end the kingdom of Bulgaria where Brosi, the son of "Old Fox" Ferdinand had already died in 1943, after a visit to Hitler, such undertakings having never been a healthy occupation. So his little son Simeon did not govern very long. In the following year (1947) Anna Pauker made short shrift of Michael, the king of Rumania. No question any more of a referendum, and the ling left the country to become an ex-king, a husband and a father. Thus we have now another "People's Republic" on Europe's map.

In Albania King Zog of the Mati clan was head of the state. After having survived a few attempts of murder, he had had himself proclaimed as a king in 1928. Later he married a beautiful, penniless Hungarian aristocrat, the Countess Geraldine Apponyi who was just in the last stages of pregnancy when Mussolini attacked Albania on Good Friday of the year 1939. King and Queen, however, managed to escape to England where Zog was soon to be sued by his Viennese furrier who had become on his part a Hitler-refugee. Today Albania also is an independent republic, inimical to both its neighbours, Yugoslavia and Greece.

But monarchies did not only vanish, in 1905 Norway, upto then united with Sweden broke away and became a kingdom, today still, governed by its first monarch, Haakon VIII who lived so long in England during the last war, Belgium presents her own question, the rightful king Leopold III being absent while his brother Charles is the regent. The Belgians have still to decide whether Leopold should be recalled but for the moment the monarchy itself seems to be in no danger. And finally it should not be overlooked that India has no longer an emperor.

Conducted by AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

"CHILDREN ARE PAWNS IN A POLITICAL GAME"

I have just returned from South Africa, a country of sunshine and beauty, where for Europeans there is the lowest tuberculosis rate in the world, and for non-Europeans the highest, where the white baby grows strong and vigorous and the black baby dies at the rate of one in every four in the first year of life, says Monica Whatley in a letter to "The Manchester Guardian."

Perhaps the greatest need of South Africa's 7,750,000 non-European peoples is food. The Government makes a grant towards a school meal of sixpence for European children, fourpence for coloured children—presumably because of that drop of white blood in their veins due to misceoesnation,—threepence for Indian children, and twopence for African children. However, this last miseraole sum has now been abolished by Government edict, and the words of the annual report of the Department of Public Health for the Union are as true to-day as they were when written in 1934: "To attribute most of the deaths among natives to starvation may appear startling, yet there is no doubt that this is literally true.

It is some consolation to know that many of the children in European schools offered to forgo their grant of sixpence so that less fortunate African children should continue to benefit from their meagre twopences. The Government, however, refused to take advantage of this generous gesture.

In Britain, children, whose poverty does not approach that of the South African masses, have their school meals provided free, for, in the words of the Declaration of Geneva, "The child must be protected beyond and above all considerations of race, nationality or creed." This declaration of the Rights of the Child has just been signed by Dr. O. F. Malan, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. This is the same Dr. Malan who has just refused twopence towards meals for African children—because they are "African" children. The same Dr. Malan has taken away from Indian children, because they are "Indian" children, though the total earnings of their parents may be under two pounds a week, the family allowances which are a recognition of Principle II in the Geneva Convention: "The child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, materially and spiritually."

These native children of South Africa are starving and diseased. But their fate is to be pawns in a political game. Can it be justified in the eyes of God or man?

"A WISTFUL LOOK"

—Photo by Manoj C. Inamdar

Optimist

Cried a crazy professor from Bassein,
"I possess most remarkable brain.
I'm happy to state
I'll no longer be late,
I've invented a trap to catch a train"

World Arithmetic

I am quite small and though I have eyes I cannot see. My name is composed of four letters. Dividing my first by ten will give you my third. multiply my second by any number you think of and add fifty and you will have my fourth. What am I?
(Answer: Doll.)

What Is A Metaphor?

Substitution of one word for another to give added life or strength to a sentence. With the bull at our heels we flew (for ran as hard as we could) for the gate; Arvind is such a gambler that he is nearly always on the rocks (for short of money). To qualify or amplify the first metaphor with another unconnected one is called a Mixed Metaphor: Arvind is such a gambler that he is nearly always on the rocks, which soon will bear him headlong to bankruptcy.

—SHOBHA.

* * *

UNFORTUNATE

A Foolish young schoolboy named Mole,
Though he'd helped his side out of a hole,
But his team mates all roared,
When they saw Mole had scored,
For he'd kicked the ball through his own goal.

MAXIM TO MEMORISE

Hope is the dream of a waking man.

*

CONFIDENTIAL

Professor: Did the postman leave anything this morning?
Mrs. Professor: Only a postcard for you.

Professor: Open it, will you, please, and tell me what's inside.

* * *

DOING THE IMPOSSIBLE

Can you throw a two annas piece into the air so that it will not come down any more?

This sounds an impossible task but actually you cannot fail to do it, and it will not come down any more—than a two annas coin.

LONG ENOUGH

The fisherman had outstayed his welcome.

"Tell me," said the host at last. "How long did you say that fish was you caught the other day?"

"Oh," said the guest, holding his hands wide apart—"So long!"

"Must you 'really' be going?" returned the host. "Oh well, so long!"

* * *

Balkan-ji-Bari

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Guest of Honour of the Kanpur Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri A. S. Iyengar of the Lal Baug (Labour Area) Balkan-ji-Bari. Shri Shewak Bhojraj and Shrimati Kusum Joshi visited the Kurla camp Nari Seva Sadan.

All are most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21.

JAI HINDI

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken & Richard L. Frey

THE practical player knows that even if the cards won't co-operate the opponents often will. Many an "unmakable" contract is fulfilled by way of a bridge swindle. Today's hand in a case in point.

West opened the king of spades, and South won with the ace. A glance told declarer that he could set up the ten of spades later on, but it was a trick which would do him no particular good. His contract would still depend on the success of the finesse in diamonds, unless the queen-jack of clubs fell.

The same glance showed South a way to improve his chance for the slam contract. He drew two rounds of trumps, cashed the top clubs, ruffed a club, entered dummy with a trump to the ten, and ruffed another club. Then he led ten of spades from his hand!

West won with the queen of spades and decided that South could not hold any other spades in his hand if he had led the ten in spite of the presence of the jack in the dummy. Apparently diamonds was the only suit in which the defenders could win tricks, and no other suit seemed safe to lead. Hence West returned a low diamond—and thereby handed South his slam on the proverbial silver platter.

If West had thought out the matter carefully enough he would have seen that a spade return could not hurt and might help. By counting out South's hand, West could tell that if South didn't have another spade he must "three" diamonds, so a ruff and sluff would still leave him one short of his contract and insure the diamond king's making the setting trick. This does not alter the fact, however, that South's swindle was very clever and persuasive.

North-South vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ J 7
♡ Q 10 8 5
◇ 8 6 3
♣ A K 10 6

WEST
♠ K Q 9 6
♡ 6 2
◇ K 10 7 4
♣ 7 3 2

EAST
♠ 8 4 3 2
♡ 7
◇ J 9 5 2
♣ Q J 8 5

SOUTH
♠ A 10 5
♡ A K J 9 4 3
◇ A Q
♣ 9 4

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♡	Pass
3♡	Pass	6♡	All Pass

KNIGHTHOOD FOR CRICKET

★

(Continued from page 7)

night to draw the crowd after the interval or the next day. To Bradman cricket has given much, but at the same time he has contributed largely to increase and maintain the popularity of the game against the world of ever increasing competition of other sports and amusements.

Secret Of Success

Will there be another like him? I doubt it in our life time. They come so rarely. What is the secret of his success? Cricket sense, extra quickness of eye, foot-work, suppleness of wrist, looseness of shoulders and correct timing. The highly developed cricket sense helps him to make up his mind in a split second to decide on the stroke soon after the ball has left the bowler's hand. Bradman is seldom at fault in judging the correct stroke. The quickness of foot-work gives him the correct position to play the stroke he intends to play. The suppleness of wrists, looseness of shoulders and correct timing have given his strokes the great speed with which he dispatches the ball to all corners of the field. That the hook shots, square cuts, leg-glides off the balls on the leg stump and pushes to on off the balls on the wicket he is able to execute with safety is due to the combination of the above gifts. With his large repertoire of strokes (the only stroke I have not seen him play is a late cut) he always finds gaps in the field. The opponents always find eleven fielders too few.

Bradman as a run-getter on a good wicket has had no superior. But he has never made an effort to master the difficult technique which is required to play on a sticky wicket. I can only guess the reasons why this great player has not made any efforts to master the technique. Owing to the practice of covering the wickets, sticky wickets are rare and Bradman may have come to the conclusion that perhaps no more than five per cent of his innings may be played on sticky or wet wickets. Would it be worth his while to change his style, successful on fast wickets, to suit a small number of innings on wet or sticky wickets? The change in technique may

(Continued on page 23)

WHAT IS OBSCENE LITERATURE?

THE huge limousine made its way through Cleveland's early morning traffic and pulled up in front of a modest bookshop. The chauffeur, wearing full livery, got out and entered the store.

"Hi, George", he greeted the bookseller. "The same as every morning: one for him and one for her".

"Check, Olaf," George replied. "Two hot ones coming up". He went into the back room, where he kept his special private collection, and returned a few moments later with two thin volumes which he gave the chauffeur. "Your master and mistress are the best customers I have for this sort of spicy reading matter. Two each morning— and they keep a running charge account."

"Yeah", retorted Olaf. "The way they go at it, you'd imagine they'd have read them all by this time."

"There's plenty more where these come from," the bookseller said.

"They still have a long way to go."

While this particular incident is rather unusual, the sale and lending of "hot" or erotic books is fairly common, says a writer in "Magazine Digest."

According to a Buffalo bookseller, about one dealer in ten is engaged in the under-the-counter distribution of socalled obscene literature. The clientele, of course, is highly select. They must be known to and trusted by the bookseller. The average person, going into a store and asking for a book listed as erotica, will usually meet a blank stare and an explanation that it is considered illegal to deal in such books. Those on the inside, however, have no trouble obtaining what they want, provided they can pay for it.

Fees For Erotica

Lending fees for erotica vary from fifty cents to a dollar a day, a five to ten dollar deposit is required. Some dealers lend out books to be read at parties, and the fees for these may range from fifty cents to five dollars a night.

Peculiarly enough, the brand of literature loosely labelled as "ertic", includes many classics in addition to the books that are just plain purple. Burton's "Arabian Nights" may be found side by side with John Cleland's "Fanny Hill". A number of the writings of Benjamin Franklin are definitely considered on the lurid list, as is the little yarn, 1601, which is attributed to Mark Twain.

Not all erotica is sold out of back rooms. An article in "Variety" recently told of a thriving trade in 'gamey' books that exists quite openly and without interference from John H. Sumner and his Society to Maintain Public Decency (formerly the Society for the Prevention of Vice).

This expensive, if limited, business is conducted at regularly-held book auctions at the dozen or so galleries in the heart of New York. The risque books, which are sold as parts of private collections, are advertised and described quite frankly in the catalogues circulated among customers. As "Variety" made plain, a goodly number of these books, which are listed as "curiosa", are rare of limited editions, with fine bindings and illustrations. Probably the majority of the volumes are little known to the average reader, and many of them are in foreign languages.

Erotic Or Obscene

A typical offering, taken at random from a recent auction catalogue, went as follows: "CURIOSA. "The Midnight Spy." A view of transactions of London and Westminster from the hours of ten in the evening till five in the morning. Adventures of both sexes, also, the Humors of Round Houses, Jelly Houses, Bagnios, Night Houses, etc. Reprint from edition of London, 1766".

Along with this obscure title, the "curiosa" section of the same catalogue included a number of serious medical and anthropological works, as well as books by such well known writers as Havelock Ellis, Pierre Louys, Gustave Flaubert and Ludwig Lewisohn.

The whole question of what makes a book erotic or obscene is hedged about with considerable prejudice and blue-nose thinking. While it cannot be denied that there exists a traffic in slimy volumes of plain pornography, there has been too great a readiness in certain circles to condemn as obscene many honest attempts to portray the world we live in. Novelists of the world we live in. Novelist of the stature of James Joyce, Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner, Erskine Caldwell and James T. Farell, to name but a few, have been victims of a narrow-minded censorship by individuals or groups who take it upon themselves to dictate what the American citizen may or may not be permitted to read.

THE censorship of books has been all along a ticklish problem, since Milton thundered against its vandalism in "Aeropagitica." The Bible and Boccacio's 'Decameron' have now passed from the obsence to the classics. Recently Judge Bok of Philadelphia gave a ruling, that in order to have a case, the prosecution must establish "that a crime or misdemeanor was committed as the perceptible result of the publication and "distribution" of any book charged as obscene. This ruling is a solid contribution towards liberalisation of the law of obscenity as applied to literary works.

This past spring, for instance, ned by the police of Union County, and other serious writers were banned by the police, of Union County, New Jersey, simple because a church group objected to them.

Where these self-appointed censors are motivated by tight-lipped bigotry or by a misguided sense of overprotectiveness toward the public mind, the damage they do to the free flow of ideas remains the same.

Bible As Obscene

The crowning absurdity reached by this kind of censorship was attained in 1895, when John B. Wise of Clay Center Kansas, was arrested and tried for sending obscene matter through the mails. What made the whole situation so fantastic was the fact that the so-called obscene material consisted entirely of quotations from the Bible. Despite this, the Unietd States Court found Wise guilty and ordered him to pay a fine.

In recent years, the Bible has escaped banishment because the courts tend to classify it as a recognised classic and, as such, it no longer, they feel, comes under the heading of obscene literature.

A short time ago, John H. Sumner of the Society to Maintain Public Decency, told a reporter that a lot of obscene books do not come under the 'legal' definition of obscenity.

"Most courts", Sumner declared, "have to use the broad term now. This is because the Court of Appeals has ruled that a book must be judged broadly, as a whole".

Sumner, who, prior to 1942, arrested practically everyone he could find with of colour books, complained that "many books like Bocaccio's 'decameron' and other stuff on the stands today, have been blessed as classic literature by most of the courts, and prosecution is therefore difficult".

Blue-Nose Censorship

As a result, declared Sumner, under-the-countersales are not as large as they used to be. The bookdealers now find it possible to display and sell these books openly.

Probably the sharpest setback suffered by blue-nose censorship was inflicted in Philadelphia last March by Common Pleas Judge Curtis Bok.

After hearing the case against five Philadelphia bookdealers arrested by vice-squad police for selling such works as William Faulkner's 'Sanctuary,' Erskine Caldwell's 'God's Little Acre', Calder Willingham's 'End as a Man' and Harold Robbin's 'Never Love a Stranger', Judge Bok dismissed the charges and handed down a 20,000 word ruling which the 'New York Herald Tribune' characterized as "a sounding contribution to the law of obscenity in literature".

What rendered the ruling unique, was the fact that Judge Bok held that the actual effect of a book must be judged. In order to have a case, the prosecution must establish, for example, that "a crime or misdemeanor was committed as the perceptible result of the publication and distribution" of any book charged as obsene.

"It will be asked", Judge Bok declared, "whether one would care to have one's young daughter read these books. I suppose that by the time she is old enough to wish to read them, she will have learned the biologic facts of life and the words that go with them.

Jurists' View

"There is something seriously wrong at home", the jurist continued, "if those facts have not been met and faced and sorted by then. It is not the children so much as the parents that should receive our concern about this. I should prefer that my own three daughters meet the facts of life and the literature of the world in my library than behind a neighbour's barn.....

"If the young ladies are appalled by what they read, they can close the books at the bottom of page one. If they read further, they will learn what is in the world and its people. And no parents who have been discerning with their children need fear the outcome"

Judge Bok held that the books in question were but obvious literary efforts to show life as it is. In his belief, "the consensus of preference today is for disclosure and not stealth, for frankness and not hypocrisy, and for public and not secret distribution".

"It is my opinion", the judge concluded, "that frank disclosure, cannot legally be censored, even as an exercise of police power, unless it is sexually impure and pornographic"

This verdict, which "The New York Herald Tribune' applauded as bold and thoughtful "both as intellectual stimulation and as a practical crimp of the overzealous forces of repression", is indeed a far cry from the ruling which held quotations from the Bible to be obscene.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR CRICKET

★

(Continued from Page 22.)

easily reduce his phenomenal rungetting powers on hard wickets. Taking some such argument into consideration, he must have decided not to worry about a few failures on wet or sticky wickets and keep to the technique which had brought such rich dividends on hard wickets.

As a captain he brings into play one of the shrewdest brains in the game. No opportunity is lost to make to his team's advantage the fullest use of a bad wicket. Every advantage is taken of the opponents' weaknesses, blocking of favourite strokes, and his bowlers are given opportunity to take advantage of suitable wind, if any, and wicket. If a wicket is not suitable to a particular bowler he may not bowl him a single over. The Australian bowlers understand his methods and there are no hard feelings on the part of the neglected bowlers. Another match and the neglected bowler of the previous match may bowl to his heart's content or more than he had bargained for.

Bradman came to the game the hard way; the tough fight up has helped to make of him the greatest scoring machine the world has yet seen.

Taming Vinoo

Indian team's tour of 1947-48—I can still see his method of taming Vinoo Mankad whose success as a bowler had been the highlight of the tour up to the first Test. He had up to that date taken Bradman's wicket three times. Bradman must have said to himself, "This sort of affair cannot be allowed any longer. Why, people may even be thinking that Vinoo can always get him out". The first over Vinoo forced Bradman to play couple of hurried shots. The next over Bradman had stepped out, and against the spin hit him high and hard past mid-on. Two balls later the same stroke again. Couple of overs and Vinoo was tamed never to be the same dominating bowler as he had been up to that time of the tour. Many and better bowlers have suffered the same fate at Bradman's hands.

Bradman on his retirement said that he had one weakness in his batting—his driving between mid-off and cover. If that was a weakness only Bradman himself had noticed it. The best bowlers, and some of them never missed an opportunity to take the fullest advantage of batsman's weakness, and the shrewdest captains in the game never found it out. They can only remember his drives going through the off field like lightning.

As I come to the end of this article, my memory goes back twenty years, when I first saw Bradman. A little fellow in a green cap with a big peak slowly walked up to the wicket. We soon discovered that his walk to the wicket was the only thing slow in his game. Before long he had us chasing the ball all over the field. Those terrific hooks off none too short balls! We hoped and thought he would soon miss one and be out lbw. Then he pinned our hopes on his missing the balls on the leg stump which he was gliding, driving or pushing to the on side. Bradman went on to numdred and more and at the end of the day we retired a little tired, a little wiser about this wonderful cricketer. We still fondly hoped that the English conditions would beat him. In 1930 he came to England. "He came, he saw and he conquered." Here was another master of the game to write a glorious chapter in the annals of the game—and what a chapter it has been!

SCIENCE V. NATURE

★

(Continued from page 2)

pictures, to attend balls. But we have no time to see the rising sun, the dance of clouds, the song of birds. And today, the poets are the only greatest supporters of nature.

The science-mad peoples have to remember the words of Shelly that "Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world." Benito Mussolini, who is considered to be a great politician, was an author before he entered politics. Hitler, the terror of the world, has left behind him that immortal work "My Struggle." It is Julius Caesar who, for the first time, gave a description of his conquest of Europe. Again it is Alfred the Great who translated some of the foreign books into his native tongue Churchill, Pandit Nehru, and other great administrators of today are also great men of letters.

Hence science need not think of highly of itself. It can create but cannot regulate. But it is to the credit of nature that it can both create and regulate. Its methods of creation and regulation are inimitable. Nature may seem, today, to lose its ground before science. Man is the creation of nature, and science the creation of man. In both cases the created is stronger and subtler than the creator. But a time will come when nature, the supreme creator, will reign on earth unchallenged by any external force.

MIRROR

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Let us talk it over

LAST time when the municipal sweepers went on strike and won their demands (only to raise them further as we are seeing at present!) many a white-collar worker envied the lot of the former and almost cursed destiny because he did not belong to this "pampered" class of workers. And now it appears that the new coterie of middle-class women bread-winners must burn against their sisters who happen to be employees of the Municipality

A recommendation has recently been made in the City Corporation to establish creches in groups of municipal chawls where its women employees reside. The idea is to enable these women to leave their babies in a safe place, while they are busy doing their job. At present the working class mother entrusts the care of her baby to a child, who is just old enough to hold its infant brother or sister, the older children being required to go out on a part-time job or a 'patiwallahs' in order to supplement the family earnings. With the implementation, however, of the free and compulsory primary education scheme, she will be deprived of this expedient also because all the kids from the age of five onwards are to be herded into the class room!

What then is she to do—quit her job? She cannot afford that nor can the various trades and industries afford it, for, after all the woman labourer has become indispensable in certain branches of production by virtue of her peculiar deftness and skill. It is no doubt for this very reason that some of the industrial concerns have introduced the creche system for the benefit of women employees. Looking at some of the advanced countries we find that creche and nursery schools form a part of their basic education. It will be many years before we reach that stage, nevertheless it is with that aim, in view that we must hail the suggestion for municipal creches coming as not a day too soon.

Though the scope of this benefit is to be restricted to a particular class of people, the necessity for institution of creches should be readily conceded ever by the middle class residing in buildings and flats. Disintegration of the joint family system which was first to strike this strata of society, prohibitive and scarce domestic labour and economic pressure, driving women into employment, have raised for them the problem of baby-care in the absence of the mother. Apart from these, women who are better placed economically are also fretting for some sort of solution to this problem.

Their educated minds being more awakened to the responsibilities of motherhood feel that an ignorant and irresponsible 'ayah' or 'chokra' is no proper child care-taker. Naturally they would be only too willing to leave their young ones in an efficiently managed creche. Thus relieved of their anxiety, even for a few hours of the day, they would be able to utilise their leisure in the pursuit of individual interests or for some public cause.

Creches could be of various types answering the peculiar needs of parents and children who wish to make use of them.

With the spread of education more and more women will be called upon to contribute their share to public life but unless some provision is made to lessen the burden assigned to them by nature they will not be able to fulfil these expectations. It is against these wider issues that the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee to which the recommendation has been referred will have to arrive at a decision and once more, let us hope, permit Bombay to give the lead in this important field of civic life.

★

A Ball arranged by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council comes off at the Taj on the evening of Friday the 16th. Every effort is being made to make the show a recreational hit and it is upto the members of the public now to prove that they are worthy of such a fine treat. Be generous in your gifts for it is rarely that one can be both prodigal and philanthropist! As you know, the show is being held in aid of the B.P.W.C.'s welfare activities which include running a labour camp, a rescue home for women, a children's holiday library, etc.

Tickets for the Ball could be booked at the Taj, B.P.W.C. Office and W.I.A.A. Club.

—Leela

AMERICAN EVE'S BID FOR POLICY-MAKING

U. S. Women Own 70 Per Cent Of Nation's Private Wealth

★

BY ROWLAND B. STALTER

WOMEN, who now own between 60 and 70 per cent of the wealth of the country, will be doing even better when the new crop of heiresses is appraised.

Lew H. Wentz, eccentric Oklahoma oil millionaire and philanthropist, and one of the seven men in the United States whose annual income exceeded 5,000,000 dol. last year, died June 9, leaving his fortune to his niece, Mrs. Dorothy Wentz Healey. The millions of public utilities magnate Henry L. Doherty, although probably under the 200,000,000 dol. at which his fortune was estimated in 1929, now go to his adopted daughter, Mrs. Helen Dorothy Wessel, following the death last month of her mother, Mrs. Grace Rardin Doherty.

These two will likely increase their fortune, influenced by the records of other men who have inherited American millions. Even Doris ("Deedee") Duke has rolled a modest 40,000,000 dol. family tobacco stake into the 300,000,000 dol. she is reputedly worth today; and Hetty Green took the 1,000,000 dol. she inherited from her father and increased it a hundred-fold. Her daughter, one of the least publicized heiresses, is probably the wealthiest woman in the world.

Wentz was christened Louis Haines by sports writers in Pittsburgh, where he managed a semi-pro baseball team, and he kept that name when he turned to the Oklahoma oil fields. While he was accumulating his millions he lived modestly in Ponca City, but he never let a day go by without giving at least 1,000 dol. to charity. He was a bachelor. In addition to other charities, Wentz's friends say that he cared for 10,000 children. He was a major influence in the Republican Party and was a follower of baseball, making several attempts to buy major-league teams. His niece who now inherits the fortune, placed by friends at a 25,000,000 dol. minimum, also lives in Ponca City.

When Doherty died in 1937, after being confined for three and a half years to a hospital bed, his widow was made sole beneficiary and executrix in a 31-word clause in his will. He made no mention of Mrs. Wessel, daughter of the widow who had taken her stepfather's name. Doherty, a bachelor of 69, married Mrs. Percy Frank Eames, then 40, on December 31, 1928. The Washington debut of Mrs. Doherty's daughter in 1931 was the season's social event, drawing among the 1,000 guests the Vice-President of the U.S. and most of the Cabinet.

WEALTHIEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD

Does the name Wilks mean anything to you? It belongs to the alleged wealthiest woman in the world, a recluse with an income estimated at more than $6,000,000 a year. She inherited a fortune from her mother, Hetty Green, who died at 80 in 1916, at least $100,000,000 from her brother, Col. E. H. R. Green, on his death in 1936, and plenty—including the land where the N. Y. Stock Exchange stands, valued at $17,000,000—from her husband, Matthew Wilks.

Sylvia Ann Howland Green, after a drab girlhood nursing her invalid father at Bellows Falls, Vt., and later living in a dismal flat in Hoboken, N.J. across the river from New York, at 37 was married to Wilks in 1909 when he was 64. He died in 1926. Mrs. Wilks is reputed to own from $30,000,000 to $45,000,000 in New York city mortgages, from $40,000,000 to $60,000,000 in industrial securities, $100,000,000 in tax-exempt bonds, and $20,000,000 in real estate. A $20,000,000 jewel collection she inherited from her brother, including a diamond-clustered belt, has nearly been liquidated.

Of the many homes that Mrs. Wilks owns, she uses only two—an apartment on Fifth Avenue in New York, and a Victorian era structure at Greenwich, Conn. She has never given an interview and once a clerk in a store indicates that she knows her, Mrs. Wilks does her shopping elsewhere. When in New York, she oversees her investment business almost daily at her downtown office, Windham Realization Co., Inc., You may write her there, as thousands do every year from all parts of the world—but you won't receive an answer.

Doris Duke Rubirosa has done very well with the fortune left her by her father, James Buchanan Duke, but not so well in getting a divorce from her first husband, James H. R. Cromwell, one time Minister to Canada. She was married at 22 to Cromwell and the couple separated in 1945. Her Nevada divorce, granted the same year, was recognized in every state except New Jersey. She was married in 1947 in Paris to Porfirio Rubirosa, Dominican Ambassador to Argentina, whom she divorced late last year.

Barbara (Babs) Hutton, the dime-store heiress, has generally been considered a contemporary of Doris Duke. But the comparison is not about their

(Continued on page 25)

HOW TO PLAY TENNIS

This is the most spectacular shot in all lawn tennis, but is by no means just a display of brute force. Perfect timing, as Mottram stresses, is vital, as also are correct positioning of the body and good footwork. Here he has met a deep ball with an upward leap.

VI—The Overhead Smash

★

By TONY MOTTRAM

The overhead smash has always been the most spectacular shot in lawn tennis because it is an attacking stroke and often decisive. In effect it is nothing more than the service stroke and often made with the ball already in play.

The grip is the same as for the service the racket being held as though it were a chopper except that the fingers are splayed out slightly—and as with the service too, there is a distinct wrist snap in the shot which helps to generate pace. At all times the ball must be hit firmly and with confidence; timidity or nervousness with overhead work will surely lead to smashes being missed.

Since the ball is met in full flight, the great secret of success is in the correct positioning of the body. Good footwork will bring the body sideways to the net as the stroke is made and allow free and full movement of the racket swing during the smash. Whenever possible the ball should be met when it is just in front of the player's body, though this of course depends on the depth of the lob.

Overhead smashes should be made with the feet on the ground when it is comfortable to do so, and certainly the stroke must be learned in this way. Later, however, in match play, it will be found necessary to reach the really deep balls with an upward leap. Only experience will perfect the timing of the leap, which is vital to the correct execution of such a smash.

Overhead play must never be regarded as all brute force and ignorance. Considerable thought should be given to placing the ball but speed must never be reduced to the stage where the shot becomes defensive. Length is still important even with the smash. Particularly is this so when hitting deep lobs, but short ones can often be angled away quietly out of reach.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPICS

ANTIQUITY OF HUMAN ART

Recent Findings In France Throw New Light

★

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

Two new discoveries have recently been made in France, which are going to make a substantial addition to what we know about the history of art. Before I write about them I must say a little about that history. It is often thought as if painting and sculpture began in Egypt and Iraq about six thousand years ago, and then had one peak in ancient Greece and another in Western Europe about four hundred years ago, with minor peaks in China and India. However, this is at best an account of art in class societies. There were artists in Europe over a very much longer period than this, a period before the domestication of animals, which was probably the main change which made private ownership of the means of production and, therefore class society, possible.

Almost all their paintings and sculptures are of the animals which they hunted, ranging from the salmon to the mammoth. The animals are often shown wounded with spears or arrows and many students think that their aim was magical. I doubt if this is the whole story. Remember that in those days everyone was a producer. Hunting was the main industry, even if the women did a little fruit collecting or even gardening. Stone and bone weapons and tools were made, but they were so to say, the machine tools for the main form of production. If these men were passionately interested in their jobs, they would talk about hunting as soon as language developed, and carve or draw animals as soon as they could carve or draw anything. This was a useful activity. Once I have drawn an animal I understand it better than I did before; and if I could carve it or model it, I should understand it better still.

The art of class societies has been a different matter. It starts with the glorification of kings, and of gods, who were depicted as like kings, sitting on thrones, fighting their enemies, judging sinners, and so on. Workers are represented in ancient Egyptian art to show how many slaves or hired servants a rich man had on earth, as little images would serve him after death, when unrift as much as humanity, put an end to the killing of slaves for this purpose.

Our art has never grown out of this function of glorifying the ruling class in one way or another, though at most times there have been artists who tried to use their art either to represent ordinary people, or even to attack the rich.

The hunters of the old stone age drew, carved and modelled animals party perhaps because they thought it would bring them good luck in hunting, but largely, I believe, because they were interested in them. Palaeolithic sculptors have been found from Spain to Siberia, but most of the paintings come from comparatively few caves in France and Spain.

French Finds

During the war, five French boys, in rescuing a dog which had fallen down a hole in Lascaux, the valley of the Vezère river in south-western France, discovered a cave which had been sealed up for a thousands of years. Its walls are decorated with paintings of wild animals, mostly horses and cattle, but including some deer, bisons, lions and at least one wooly rhinoceros. Some of these are ashtonishingly good, notably a pair of charging bisons. Perhaps most remarkable is the picture of a wounded bison with a man prostrate, and probably dead, lying in front of it. The bison is a far better painting that most people could do today, the man is represented by a few lines, and looks like a drawing by a seven-year-old child. Reproductions will be found "In Lascaux, A Commentary", by A. H. Brodrick. (Lindsay Drummond. 15s.). Breuil one of the greatest French historians thinks than these paintings date from the Aurigacian period, probably 25,000 years ago, but opinions are divided. If he is right, first-rate painting was done many thousands of years earlier than had been believed.

The Aurignacians also made rather crude sculptures of women. They usually look pregnant and there is a strong suggestion that the artists were interested in women like animals, largely as a means of production, and that the sculptures were meant to help them to have large families. The faces are never shown in such details as the heads of animals, and there may have been superstitious reasons for not representing human beings accurately. Men are represented either masked or with obviously grotesque faces.

Indeed, until this year, the earliest sculptures or paintings which would have enabled one to recognise their subjects, were from ancient Egypt, less than six thousand years ago. But in April, 1949 Prof. Garrod of Cambridge (I think its only woman professor), and Madamemoiselle De St Mathurin, found, among a pile of stones removed from a rock shelter at Angles, in Central France, a very realistic representation of a man's head. It is a life-size portrait in flat relief on a block of limestone, with remnants of paint. The man was snub-nosed with straight black hair and a short black beard. The face was painted with purplish ochre, of which little remains, so he may have had a darkish skin; but his profile is decidedly European. The tools found with the sculpture show that it was of early Magdalenian age, probably 12 to 15 thousand years ago, when a great deal of Britain and all of Scandinavia were covered with ice. Naturally enough the man was engraved wearing a fur coat. It is clear that towards the end of the period of classless society in Europe some people at least had the artistic ability and lack of superstition necessary to make a portrait whose subject one could recognise with very little doubt if one met him alive. I should describe him as an intelligent-looking man with a slightly worried expression. Of course the possibility of faking will have to be considered. But I should think it was pretty small. We know from their tools, a good deal about how the men of old stone age lived. We are beginning to find out how they saw the world and to imagine how they felt about it.

We now know what one of them looked like personally. We do not know whether he has any descendants. If he has, he was certainly the ancestor of every living European, and of many men of other races; he was your ancestor and mine. We have no reason to be ashamed of him.

(Continued from page 24)

AMERICAN EVE'S BID FOR POLICY-MAKING

★

fortunes, for Barbara inherited only $20,000,000. Babs has had four husbands: Prince Alexis Mdivani of Georgia, to whom she was married in 1933 when she was 21; Count Haugwitz-Reventlow in 1935; Cary Grant in 1942 and following the usual divorce after two or three years, to Prince Igor Troubetskoy, on March 3, 1947. She renounced her American citizenship in 1937. She has a son, Lance, now 13, born of the Hugwits-Reventlow union. The latest news of Babe is that she is recovering in Paris from an abdominal operation. How she is doing with her fortune is not known.

The estate of Henry Ford, as indicated in the tax payments in the report of his widow, Mrs. Clara J. Ford, executrix, one year after the auto magnate's death on July 7, 1947, totalled more than $70,000,000.

Helen Gould inherited $10,000,000 from her father, Jay Gould, railroad magnate, when he died in 1892. She trebled her inheritance, but the rest of the heirs did not do so well with the $84,000,000 estate. Lawyers' fees alone amounted to $3,000,000 in a lengthy litigation. Miss Gould at 45 was married to Finley J. Shephard in 1913. She contributed millions to charities before her death in 1938.

Mrs. Helen Hay Whitney, widow of Payne Whitney, financier and Horseman, left an estate of nearly $7,000,000 when she died in 1944 at 68. Her devotion to horse breeding and racing lasted a lifetime and she was known as the "first lady of the track".

New York Society Leaders

When Grace Wilson became Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1896, she was considered "nouveau-riche" by her mother-in-law, who did not receive her for 11 years. Then the senior Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a Fifth Avenue party in her honour. Since the death of the senior Mrs. Vanderbilt, she has been the New York society leader with her railroad millions. The original Vanderbilt Mansion at Fifth Avenue and 57th Street has been torn down to make way for a skycrapper and the present Vanderbilt home at 1048 Fifth Avenue also has been sold for commercial uses. But the contract provides that Mrs. Vanderbilt may stay there as long as she wishes.

Another New York heiress who is reputed to have done well with her fortune while living a life of public service is Miss Anne Morgan. She is the beneficiary of a $3,000,000 trust fund established by her father, J. Pierpont Morgan, who died in 1913.

Money has not been an unknown quantity in selection of men to fill diplomatic positions and it may be that it has helped in President Truman's choice of Mrs. Perle Mesta, Washington hostess and Democratic Party fund-raiser, to be American Minister to Luxembourg. Mrs. Mesta's father, William B. Skirvin, a farm-implement salesman, struck it rich in Oklahoma oil and real estate and her husband, George Mesta, Pittsburgh machine-tool manufacturer, left her nearly $1,000,000 when he died in 1925.

Not All Women

However, not all the large American fortunes have gone to women. The Astor Estate still is handled by men and the part of the Rockefeller fortune not already given to charity will no doubt be controlled by the four sons of John D. Jr.

The passing of American wealth to women is bringing a new problem to the surface. Because they live longer than men and marry younger, women get these inheritances not because of appreciation of their intelligence and ability to handle family finances.

"The position of American women in relation to money has become fantastic," recently editorialised Harrison Smith in "The Saturday Review of Literature". "It is true that their wealth is enormous, far greater than that of the American man, but it is also true that they get the cash in the form of dividends and let the credit go—for the control of this wealth on the whole, is in the hands of the private banking system, which now reaps the harvest, along with the family trustee, and lawyers. If they own 70 per cent of the privately-held wealth, dominate 80 per cent of the nation's buying power, have 60 per cent of the savings accounts, and inherit 80 per cent of the life-insurance policies, they are nevertheless economically treated as children or irresponsible adults".

However, a group of women is trying to do something about the situation. There has been formed in New York the Federation of Women Shareholders in American Business, Inc., At the recent annual meeting of U.S. steel stockholders, Mrs. Wilma Soss, the smartly dressed President of the Federation, said: "It may be an unusual thought to you gentlemen, but U. S. steel is a woman's company. You have more than 5 per cent more women than men stockholders.

"Why isn't there a woman in the Board of Directors?" she demanded.

Of course, Mrs. Soss's speech was for the publicity effect. But the Federation is pushing its campaign to get 6,000,000 members in order to put women in policy-making positions in corporations, better corporation reports and to permit cumulative voting, which will enable a stockholder to bunch his or her votes.—NANA.

NO SUICIDE MISSION FOR B-36

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(Continued from Page 4)

average speed was about 220 miles an hour.

Then couldn't it easily be intercepted by fast jet fighters?

At normal flying altitudes, yes. But not necessarily at the 40,000-foot altitudes at which the B-36 can travel. In that rarefied atmosphere, speed of jet fighters is cut far back and the smaller wings of those planes are said to make them much less manoeuvrable than the B-36.

Can the B-36 travel most of the way to Russia and back at an altitude of 40,000 feet?

How far the bomber can travel if it stays at that altitude has not been officially disclosed. It is still secret information.

Hasn't an Air Force F-86 fighter, flying at 45,000 feet, been credited with intercepting a B-36 in 38 out of 50 passes?

No comment is available from the Air Force on this test, made last month in California and reported in press dispatches.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

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COMMONWEALTH CRICKET TEAM'S LOSSES—WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENTS BY JAPANESE SWIMMERS—SHAM-AMATEURISM IN LAWN TENNIS—DEFECTS IN ROVERS CUP DRAW—VISIT FROM PAKISTAN TEAMS.

As the day for the visit of the Commonwealth Cricket Team is approaching near, its members are dropping out one by one. After Ken Gwives, who has to fulfil a soccer engagement in England, Everton Weekes has cried off owing to sickness. The loss of the latter is particularly disappointing as Weekes was the most outstanding batsman and fieldsman in the West Indies side which visited this country last season.

We do not know even at this late stage how many of the selected players will actually make the trip. When the names were first announced I had warned my readers about the probability of the eventual change in the complexion of the side. When it is not representative of a particular country such things are bound to happen.

CLASS OF TOURISTS QUESTIONED

If England or Australia were to send a team, they would take special care to send the strongest combination possible and the players themselves would be eager to be in it. That is not the case now. It cannot be called even a representative side of the Commonwealth, as the players named—barring one or two like Frank Worrell—are not among the most outstanding men of their country.

It is feared in some quarters that the Imperial Cricket Conference,—it is high time, by the way, that this name was changed to Commonwealth in place of the obnoxious Imperial,—may not recognise the tourists as a first class side, because most of them do not figure in first class cricket at present. Then the Tests now arranged cannot be classified as such and all the records established in their matches will receive no recognition anywhere. Whatever that may be, the public will lose much of their interest if there are further defections in the selected side.

THAT TEST ON MATTING

We are all intrigued about the special Test on matting which has been finally fixed at Kanpur on the suggestion of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizanagram. It will be played on jute matting instead of the usual coir-mat which is in vogue in several parts of the country at present. I have not yet heard that coir-matting has been replaced by jute-matting everywhere and that our players have started practising on it. Probably the question is still under investigation by K. S. Ranga Rao, the former Secretary of the Board of Control for Cricket in India. Will our players be at home on the new surface if it is sprung on them at the last moment?

WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENTS

During the last few days we were reading about the wonderful achievements of the Japanese swimmers—particularly of Hironoshin Furuhashi who has been nicknamed the "Flying Fish of Fujiyama" — in America. They have sent world records by the board in a most amazing manner. According to some of the best judges of aquatics in the United States, Furuhashi may be easily acclaimed as the foremost swimmer in the world today. And he is expected to improve still. War-scared Japan may well be proud of him.

Compare their attainments with the performances of our hopefuls at Poona recently. The latter pale into insignificance by the force of comparison. Needless to mention, India has much lee-way to make before she can rise even to the international standard— let alone the summit of the swimming world.

It is not that we lack facilities. There are plenty of rivers, lakes and tanks —apart from the wide seaboard—in the land to provide our swimmers the opportunities for practice and training. What we lack is expert coaching. If our younsters are given the benefit of such guidance and they practise assidously I do not see any reason why India should not rise to the top before long.

U. S. SUPREME

Once again the supremacy of the United States in the lawn tennis world was loudly proclaimed by their almost sweeping victory against Australia in the challenge round of the Davis Cup. Ted Schroeder and Richard Gonzales managed to win all the four singles. Only the doubles engagement was snatched away by the Australians.

This has been going on, from year to year, despite the perennial desertion of some of the top-rankers of their amateur status. Sometime ago there was a rumour that Schroeder would enter the professional fold soon after the Wimbledon Championships and then after Davis Cup now we are assured that he will not forsake his present amateur status in quest of gold from the professional fields. That's good for U.S.A.

UNTOUCHABILITY IN TENNIS

Still the question of untouchability between amateurs and professionals remains unsolved. The Great Moghuls of the lawn tennis realm will not permit competitive or exhibition matches between them at any cost. Their fear is that if this is allowed all the money will be diverted from the coffers of the ruling associations to the pockets of the professionals. Then how are the controlling bodies to exist?

To my mind this fear is groundless. True Tennis-lovers will support amateur competitions as much as they would patronise tournaments for professionals—or even mixed ones. After all the glamour of Wimbledon, Forest Hill and Roland Garros cannot be dissipated easily. They will remain the world attractions for ever. So why not permit amateurs to play with professionals at least in exhibition matches, to start with? This will give an indication of the direction of the wind.

SHAM-AMATEURISM OVERLOOKED

It is agreed on all hands that professionalism does not change a sportsman in his character. He remains as sporting as when he was an amateur. It is common knowledge that most of the leading amateur players of the world accept monetary gifts on the sly from tournament Committees in whose competitions they take part. Otherwise it would be impossible for them to play all the year round in various parts of the world.

The rulers of lawn tennis keep a blind eye towards this kind of sham-amateurism. Why not be honest and straight forward and allow what is perfectly legitimate and honourable? Open professionalism will help to improve the standard of the game everywhere as it has done in the case of cricket and football.

Unless a player is in a position to devote a fair proportion of his time, energy and intelligence in the promotion of his game, he cannot be expected to rise to the zenith of his powers or ambition. A player working in other fields for a living or worrying for the maintenance of his family cannot be expected to give of his best to the game. So the removal of this ban is not only desirable but urgently necessary. The sooner the International Committee takes this step the better.

DEFECTS IN ROVERS CUP DRAW

I cannot persuade myself to accord my approval to the draw for the Rovers Cup. our premier soccer tournament. Where is the sense in pitching local sides against one another? They have met often enough in one tournament or another and know where they stand. Their desire to participate in an All-India competition lies in the hope of meeting an up-country side and measuring their strength with them. This helps them to gain experience as well as confidence.

Similarly there is no sense in putting like Bangalore, Secunderabad, Delhi, Madras and Sind visiting sides against one another or against Tatas or Trades in their very first engagement. It eliminates one or the other before they have found their feet under strange conditions. It is a waste of money too from the Association's point of view. If the visitors are given comparatively easy meal to start with, they have a fair chance of settling down and doing their best in the long run. This has been denied to them.

VISIT FROM PAKISTAN TEAMS

I had a talk with some of the "big shots" in the WIFA Committee in this regard. They assured me that they would look into it. I hope they would see their way to make suitable changes in the draw so that the junior local teams have an opportunity of meeting visiting sides before they make their exit. This means a re-draw. Necessary courage should not be wanting in correcting a mistake.

The spirit which impelled the Committee to accept the entries from East and West Pakistan may be commendable but I doubt its prudence from the financial point of view, especially of the Dacca side. Nobody will be happier than myself if this doubt—which is entertained by many others—is falsified. We would like to see Pakistan teams —and players taking part in Indian competitions frequently and Vice Versa This is sure to pave the way for better understanding and harmony between the two sister countries.

HEAVY FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Committee has also taken courage in both hands in accepting entries from three teams from Calcutta —East, Bengal Mohammedan Sporting and E.I. Railway to boot. This involves the outlay of a small fortune in the shape of travelling and detention allowances etc. The absence of the most popular side, Mohun Bagan, who lost in the final last year to Bangalore Muslims, is regretted by all. It is, however, hoped that East Bengal—and the others—would be able to set the Cooperage on fire by their sointillating display as did their compatriots.

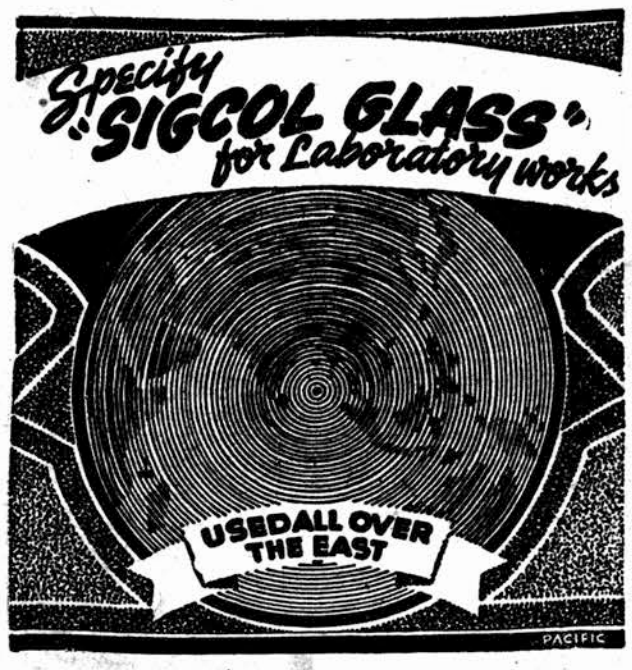
We are told that the WIFA has undertaken financial responsibilities to the tune of Rs. 33,000 in connection with the Rovers this year. In consequence they have been compelled to double the gate-charges right from the start. It is probable that the rates will be further increased during the Semi-finals and final. Few will grudge paying more provided the fare dished out compensate for the increase. But if the draw stands as it is, I am afraid the gains on one side will be eaten away by the losses on the other.

ADMINISTRATION OF SOCCER

The administration of soccer in many parts of the country is far from satisfactory. Take the case of Ganeshan of the Burmah-Shell Sports Club. He came here from Bangalore and joined this Bombay Club. After he participated in the Hinrichs Shield a protest was lodged by Trades questioning his qualification. This was thrown out by the WIFA on the ground that the protest was nor lodged within the specified time-limit.

Later it transpired that Ganesh was actually under suspension at Bangalore for playing in an unauthorised competition. But the AIFF was not aware of it! So Ganesh has been allowed to get away with it and play again in Bombay without a transfer!

Now comes another case in which Milton Fernandes of the "Times of India" Sports Club is involved. He played for Trades in the Western India Championship without a transfer from "Times". It appears that he played for his old Club thrice this season before he donned the colours of Trades. Instead of suspending the player the WIFA Committee has asked him not to play for Trades again. That means he can play for "Times". Splendid!



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SHORT STORY

'THE HORIZON' GIRL

By D. CHANDRASHEKARAN

IT was half past six in the evening. The weary sun content with his day's work had begun to sink in the sea shedding pink and violet rays on the western horizon. Uma Shankar hurried down the steps as she brushed past him swinging her plastic purse. He looked about her and suddenly recognised why she was there. Almost instantly Ravi followed her.

"Look!" exclaimed Uma Shankar with a wink.

"Sh, she is an artist" replied Ravi cutting a mischievous smile and left for Studio "5". The moment he saw the artist, a strange feeling had overpowered him, in short, he was attracted towards her. He glanced at the files, but for the moment he could hardly attend to his duty. Who could she be? He remembered to have seen the same round face, pointed nose, and sharp eyes, that impressive countenance a few years back. If she were to be his 'old acquaintance", why should she be there? Many ideas, many thoughts came and disappeared in quick succession in his mind. He turned his weary eyes towards the clock.

"Ah, I'm already late by three minutes." With those words Uma jumped out of his chair.

"Please sign the acknowledgment", requested Ravi as he handed over the cheque to the artist.

"Hello, Uma! One minute please," he cried.

Uma entered with a pretended hesitation.

"This is Mr. Uma Shankar, Programme Assistant, Srimati Swarup"

"How fortunate I am to meet you all!" greeted Swarup.

"This is Srimati Swarupa Sundaram, our veteran artist, a grand entertainer".

"Thanks for the compliment Mr. Ravi Kumar", she said shyly and left.

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Reclining at ease in his chair and with his eyes fixed on the table facing the lamp, Uma Shankar was thinking deeply over the whole affair. He was to appear for the I.A.S. His mind was agitated, he found it impossible to concentrate his attention on his study. His books lay on the table in a disorderly condition and he had forgotten all about his examination, "She's grown so big in such a short period. Is it she? If she is Barrister Sundaram's daughter, she is none other than my Swarup", he thought. How fortunate it was for him to be lingering near the waiting room in time. If he had lost a moment....

Sleep came heavily on his lids and Uma closed his eyes, resolved to enjoy sweet dreams.

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At dinner that night Swarup was quiet and subdued, eating little, and immediately afterward unable to partake in the happy conversation, she went to her room and tried to read. After a while she turned off the light, but sleep was out of the question. She heard the big clock in the huge Mahogany desk strike midnight, one o'clock, then two o'clock. The recollections of the happy childhood days flashed across her troubled mind. She began to think ardently: Oh! she had adored him from a distance ever since she could remember. Football Captain, Student's Union President, Secretary of the Dramatic Association, Chairman of the Literary Club, in short, he was everything. It was he who taught her first the alphabets. It was against the standard of his charm, his good looks that she had measured every man she had ever met since. Could he have changed much in five years? she wondered. Would be remember the girl he had teased a million times a day?

"I must invite him and hear more about his escapades after he left his parents. Yes, I must see him again". With this firm determination Swarup shut her eyes and resolved to sleep. But her sleep was constantly disturbed by some wild thoughts. She never knew when she slept that night.

"Hellow! Mr. Ravi Kumar, please?"

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Who's speaking?

Miss Sundaram from "The Horizon"

"Good morning, Miss Swarupa. What news?"

"You know today is my birthday. May I have the honour of your kind visit to my poor little cottage with your chum Mr. Uma Shankar?

"Thanks, let's talk over a cup of hot coffee then."

Ravi dropped the receiver into its craddle and turned to his friend.

"Eh! It's your little 'Panchi' who spoke now. Would you mind accompanying me to her house for tea, this evening?

"I've to attend to some programme at six.'

"Don't worry. You're a fool to lose chances. She will send her car to fetch us".

"As you please", sighed Uma with affected indifference.

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The big Pontiac rolled up to the front entrance. The guests got out of the car and made their way slowly into the drawing room. Swarup stood dumb, her heart hammering with excitement and joy.

"Wish you a long and pleasant life, Miss Swarupa", congratulated Ravi shaking her hands.

"My best wishes to you on this blessed day", greeted Uma.

"I'm greatly indebted to you," replied the young woman.

The attendant started serving the dishes, as Swarup sat before the piano to entertain her distinguished guests with her favourite Hindi tunes. She was the nightingale of all the artists. The guests sat spell-bound. It's getting very late. Uma was much perplexed. The more he heard her music, the more he liked to remain with her. Swarup also found some peculiar pleasure in just continuing the music as she had already renewed her deep interest in the youth who was her playmate for years. While both were feeling at heart, a sense of mutual attraction and pleasure in each other's company there prevailed a silence for some minutes which was broken by Ravi Kumar.

"Uma, I think you would like to go back."

"Swarupa, you have only grown prettier," whispered Uma to her, suppressing the overpowering emotion.

Swarup's throat was too full to answer. She observed that he had not changed. The same compelling charm and handsomer than ever. She'd not forgotten how arrow-straight he stood, how dark his hair and eyes were.

"Please wait for a minute. Father's coming, "she managed to say, as Mr. Sundaram entered the hall.

"These two gentlemen are Programme Assistants in the A.I.R. They're good friends."

"Very glad to meet you gentlemen", greeted the old barrister with folded hands.

"Dad, do you remember our Uma Shankar?", asked Swarup inquisitively.

"Who — Uma that blighter's son?"

"Ah! Don't bring in the past, dad. To err is human," consoled the young woman in a low voice.

"But it's cost one's life. Let it go. All right, my girl. I hear he's become a scamp, — a worthy son of a worthy father!"

"Father! stop your silly comments", cut short Swarup in the middle closing her ears.

"Dad, Uma is here. Just in front of you. He's not a scamp, but a fine fellow, well educated, holding a decent job, drawing a handsome salary."

The old man looked up as if he had recovered from a trance. "You 're Uma, my boy, you have grown too big a man. Let God bless you. Those days of stiff pyjamas have gone. Now you've adopted a pucka Oxford style?" remarked Sundaram breathlessly, holding Uma in an embrace.

"I'll try to meet you again. It's nearing six", said Uma Shankar and prepared to leave.

"You've been very kind. Thanks for the visit", were the only words that escaped her lips as they stepped into the car. She stared and stared without a wink till the car faded into a dark tiny speck.

The voices in the other room now were silent. She'd heard the hot discussion that had engaged her parents. Her step-mother was defending her brother's cause. The idiot of idiots, the rogue of all rogues to marry her! The horrible plan shook her and made her recoil. She stepped backard and crashed to a fall. She must have lost conciousness for a few seconds, for the next thing she knew was that she was seeing a vision of Uma approaching her, talking lovely matters, and both walking in a jolly mood in the garden hand in hand. He spoke endearing words playing his slender fingers on her soft dark curls. She also dreamt that he caught her suddeny in his arms. His lips were on hers and time stopped while he kissed her passsionately, holding her in a tight embrace. She remained leaning on him—weak and shaken. She could feel the pulse beating in her throat.

The dreams passed one after another in quick succession. Finally she dreamt that she heard a strange sound, the stealthy pat-pat of slippered feet in the hall; the click of a door opening and closing. Curious now, and apprehensive Swarup got up and stole carefully down the corridor. She could see her uncle stealthily going out. She opened the door and walked into the star-filled night. The moon was nearly full, but the trees cast such impenetrable shadows that it was difficult to see. She heard a hand-cart coming. It stopped and her uncle loaded the cart with five dealwood boxes and ordered the man to move on, he himself following the cart.

Swarup glanced at the ruined house. It was all dark there, as if nothing had happened. "Why all this tip-toeing?" she wondered. Carefully she crept closer until she could hear voices, and everything inside of her went tense as she listened.

Her heart hammering Swarup watched them finish unloading.

"4,500 cartridges and eighteen country bombs" declared the sturdy brute, examining the boxes with a vigilant look. "O.K. you may go". She noticed her uncle salute his master. In a moment he stepped within range of her vision.

"What 're you doing, girl?"

A heavy hand fell on her shoulder and another rough hand was clasped across her mouth. She struggled vainly. And his hand crushing her arm, Balram led her across the hall to the adjoining parlour. Swarup's terror mounted as they went into the small room.

"Uncle, you, here, a terrorist!" exclaimed she in a panicky tone.

"Sh! my dear Swarup give up all your remonstrations. Even Cleopatra cannot wag her tail here. Just say you love me. It's enough" pleaded Balram.

"Uncle, pray, release me. I'll always remember your kind service."

"Certainly, just permit me to kiss your rosy cheeks." Swarup hissed like an enraged serpant and drew back. Her face became red and her eyes emitted sparks of fire.

"Don't attempt to outrage my modesty, you scamp", she screamed helplessly. He became fierce and revengeful. In an instant he would have flung his arms around her slender body, when she made a sharp yell and bawled out "Uma! Uma, I'm lost. Rescue me".

"What happened, Swarup? What made you scream like that?" Came a chain of questions from her father.

"Nothing dad. I dreamt a bad dream."

"Tell me the dream. Then it will have no effect on you", suggested her superstitious step-mother.

She was silent and her face reddened. When she raised her head she found that her parents had already left.

"I've been repeatedly warning you, but to no avail; she's love-sick", remarked her step-mother in the other room.

"Uma and Swarupa would make a handsome couple. Uma is the best suited man for her. Don't you agree?"

"But her mother, you said, was killed by the inadvertence of Uma's father"

"It was an appendicitis case. Balram is a vile terrorist, I've spared him so far for your sake. If I'm still provoked, he would soon be an easy prey to the C.I.D. mind you," vociferated Mr. Sundaram in disgust.

"I hate him, and I hate his accomplices", muttered he to himself.

"Father hates him, but.... but he has great fancy for Uma's virtues"

The triple words of her father had great effect on her. They showered on her contentment and pleasure.

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"True, Uma had come up the hard way. He had been on his own since he was eighteen and in a newspaper office most of the time since as a journalist. His father desired to make him a business man. But Uma yearned to join Central Service. A tug of war became inevitable. Uma left his parents. He was loved for his quick nod of recognition, depricatory gestures, his deep and reasonant voice. How often she was furious with him, but she liked him. They had fun working, arguing and quarrelling and laughing together. They had a wonderful friendship, nothing more, but it had ripened into a perennial fountain of mutual love." So thought Swarup as she walked along the palm-lined svenue. Her blue georgette sari and the rose coloured Mysore crepe blouse, the soft lips curving into a little smile had made her all the more beautiful, sweet, charming and jovial. With face downward, she was moving as though she was counting the steps.

"Hello! Fortunate to meet you here so unexpectedly".

"Good evening Uma, what news have you for me?"

"Good news Swarup, pleasant and welcome news". His eyes sparkled and her face brightened and they walked together hand in hand to a far off corner of the garden.

"You always keep me at suspense and enjoy testing my patience" she broke out impatiently.

"Be not hasty in your conclusions, darling".

He patted her cheeks lovingly.

"Swarup, I'm now a Programme Executive." He glanced at her sharply and laughed.

"Really?" Swarup just stared after him, speechless in her surprise.

"Then let me be the first to congratulate you".

He extended his hand and she pressed it softly against her youthful chest with great admiration and love. It was dusk, the young and the old. all had retired leaving the young couple to share their happiness, free of interruption. The full moon stealthily overheard the soothing words of love, and the plans of their future married life.

"Swarup dear, another bit of glad news comes from the 6 o'clock broadcast. It's about your dear and near uncle Balram". The words pierced her ears like daggers. No doubt Uma was wounding her conscience. She was never dear to her uncle but how could she deny that she was near to him?

"Swarup. Pray don't be offended by my words. It was only a joke. Balram and his master were arrested by a search party today' and all the objectionable materials they possessed have been taken over by the police.

"At last, the wretch is off", she whispered with a sigh of relief.

The next day, the local dailies announced the engagement.

"ENGAGEMENT"

My daughter Miss Swarup is engaged to Mr. Umashankar, Programme Executive, A.I.R., and the exact date and place of marriage will be announced shortly.

SUNDARAM,
Bar-at-law.

The engagement took every one by surprise, Uma and Swarup least suspected the validity of the announcement. Late in the evening the telephone bell rang and Uma responded to the call. A shrill faminine voice from the other end queried "Is it true?" Uma cut a mischievous smile and repeated "Swarup dear, is it true?" and both rolled with laughter that traversed to and fro between the two ends.

Being short of change, the landlord pushed the pound note back to the customer who had ordered a drink and told him to pay the shilling when he came again.

When he got outside the customer saw a pal and asked him if he wanted a drink for nothing. "Go in and order one and offer old Joe a pound note", said he. "and he'll ask you to pay another time as he's short of change". "But I ain't got a pound note", said his pal.

"Well, take this one and don't be long", suggested the other.

A few minutes later the pal came out and handed his friend half a crown.

"What's this?" demanded the latter.

"Why", grinned the other, "I owed him 16s. 6d."

Weekly Telegraph, Sheffield

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

BRITAIN'S DEFENDERS IN THE MAKING

Gordon Frampton's civilian clothes were soon replaced by Khaki battledress and ammunition boots.

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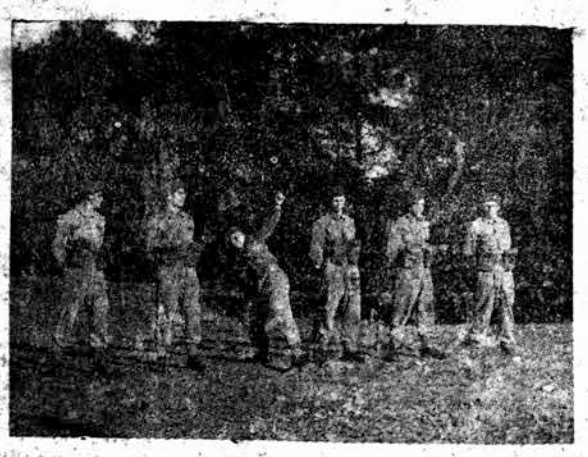

The section learns how to throw the practice grenade. Frampton was quick to learn how to throw high, straight and far.

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Patrolling on a black night needs practice. Obstructions are put in the way to make sure the recruit, wearing dark glasses, lifts his feet carefully.

From Recruit To Instructor

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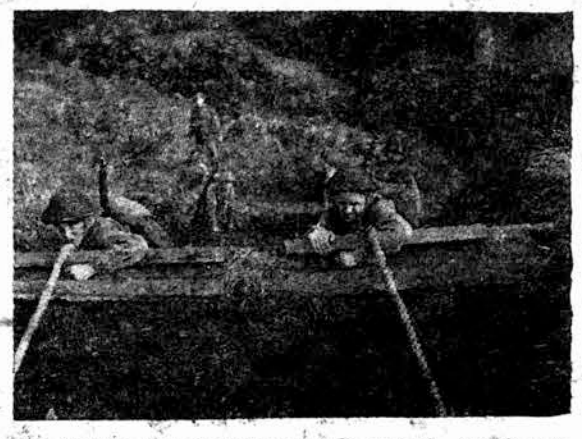
Frampton was a National Service man in Britain, who in less than six months, found himself a corporal instructor. He was just one of the average Training Battalion's normal intakes of 70 which arrive every two weeks, and do their first 10 weeks' primary training in the army.

The purpose of the Training Battalion is to transform these completely untrained men into soldiers capable of handling their weapons and able to take their places in the Section, the smallest manoeuvrable unit of a British infantry battalion.

After practising with rifle and Bren Gun without ammunition Pte. Frampton went on the firing range to shoot with live ammunition.

Frampton's section advancing to meet the enemy meets opposition. The Section Commander explains to Frampton the method of resistance.



With the help of ropes to surmount an obstacle, the Section moves across the country under fire.

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